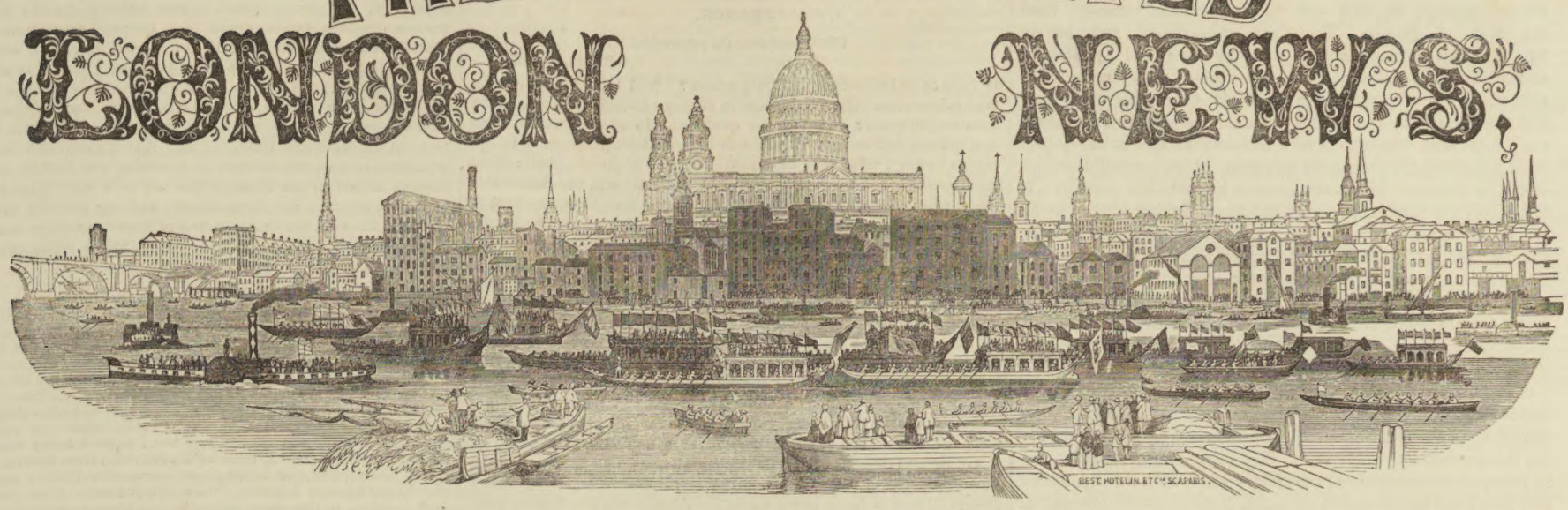
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



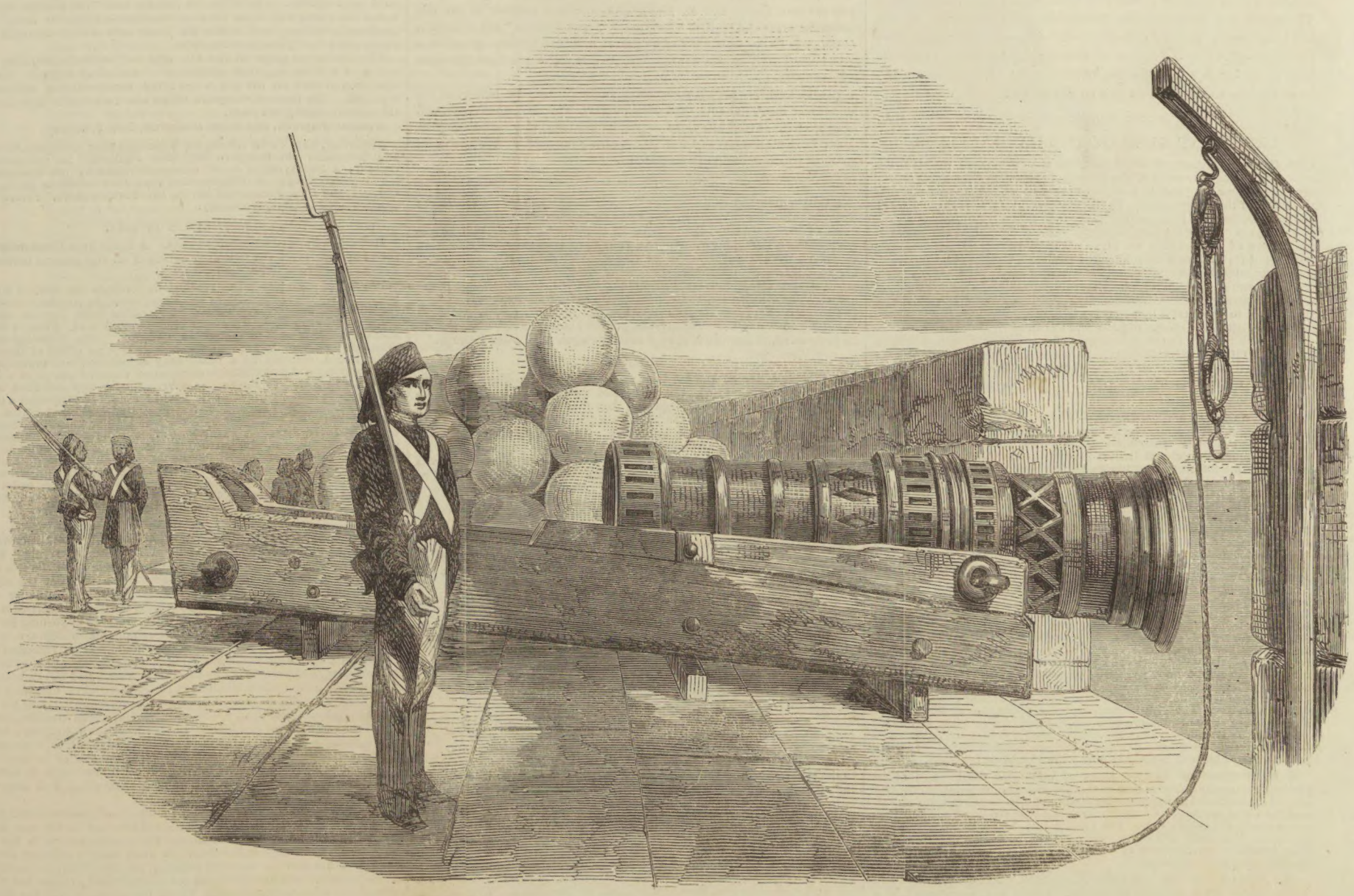
No. 653.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

THE war which Russia has provoked is actively raging, both in Europe and in Asia. Although we know not what credit is to be attached to the rumours that every day sets in motion of defeats or victories, sustained or achieved by one or other of the belligerents, and although the world has been informed upon authority claiming to be sufficient, that the Czar is averse from negotiation of any kind, and is determined to risk all upon the uncertain issues of an armed conflict, it is not premature to review the position of both parties, and to define what either has gained or lost by the events of the last few months. That the Turkish armies be defeated in Wallachia will matter but little in the retrospect we desire to make; or that the Sultan should hold his adversary in check, or chastise him for his aggression, are contingencies that will not materially influence the judgment of those who survey the question in all its length and breadth, and, taking their stand upon the present, look both before and after. Mere battles, whatever their immediate results, and whatever vigour they may lend to the robber ardour of the Russians, or the honourable patriotism of the Turks, cannot, to any appreciable extent, falsify the estimate which the world will form of the past conduct and actual position of the principals in the pending struggle. Let us then—disregarding as of little moment the marchings and counter-marchings of rival commanders, the sagacity and the imprudence, whichever it may be, of Omer Pacha in endeavouring to expel the invader from the provinces which he feloniously occupies—consider calmly what the Czar has either gained or lost by his wanton disturbance of the peace of Europe; and what the Sultan on his part has suffered or achieved from the acts of his invader, from those of his allies, or from his own exertions.

The gains of the Czar are easily stated. He has acquired possession of Moldavia and Wallachia as a burglar may gain possession of another man's house. He holds them upon the same tenure against the world and against the law, and only retains them until it shall be convenient to the world and to the law to eject him either by force or by persuasion. He himself can scarcely indulge in the hope that he will be allowed to make them his own. At the utmost he must either evacuate them in the spring or be expelled by those great nations whose interest and whose duty it is to maintain the ancient boundaries of Europe; or he must wage a war against the most powerful coalition of modern times, in a cause that his conscience must tell him is a wrongful one. This then is, up to the present moment, the utmost extent of his gain. A victory over the Turks will add nothing to it, and will not even strengthen him in his possession.

His losses are not so readily to be calculated. The loss of innocent human life is probably valued by him, and by all such potentates, at marvellously little; but there are other losses which ambitious sovereigns can more readily appreciate. After the events of the year 1848, when Germany, Austria, and Italy seemed to have gone mad with the French; when thrones were tottering and crumbling in the dust; when the ermine and the purple were dragged through the mire of the streets; when the oldest empires seemed unstable; when the wildest theories found favour; when nothing that was venerable and useful was secure; and when Licentiousness, usurping the name of Liberty, seemed on the point of throwing the whole Continent into anarchy—the Emperor of Russia was considered by many as the only hope of European society. The falling Potentates of Germany and Italy looked to him for counsel and support. His prudence and moderation were universally extolled; and his power, as the great Conservative of peace and order, was respected and lauded by all who looked upon the lawless dominion of a mob as the greatest curse that could afflict a civilised community. In such men's eyes the Czar was the representative of law and justice; and even in this country, which had no such evils to dread, the moral influence of his character was as high as the public respect for the magnitude of his resources, and the splendour of his empire. But all this has passed away. The Emperor of Russia has lost his reputation. The prestige of his name has dwindled into nothingness. He is no longer the champion of order, but the public enemy of Europe. He is no more the preserver, but the destroyer. The greedy ambition which has been inculcated into the minds of the monarchs of his race, ever since the days of Peter the Great, has betrayed itself too openly, and too nefariously, to allow mankind to doubt any longer whether to rank him as friend or foe. Russia has ceased to be the arbiter of Europe. Even Austria, saved by the Czar from dismemberment, if not from annihilation, has refused to be a party to his projects. The astute Catherine found accomplices for the plunder and partition of Poland; but the wilier and abler Nicholas can find no accomplices



GREAT GUN AT CHANAK KALEH-SI, THE CASTLE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE DARDANELLES —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

for the partition of Turkey. Austria dares not join him; and Prussia, ambitious though she be, is afraid to lend a hand in a second attempt to blot out an independent country from the map of Europe. The Czar endeavoured, not simply by diplomatic negotiation, but by personal persuasion and cajolery, to enlist them in his cause, and to make them sharers in the expected plunder. But either the wickedness was too flagrant, or the risks appeared too great; and both stood aloof from him. Such a failure and loss as this is but poorly compensated by the precarious possession of the coveted provinces of his neighbour. Nor is this the sole loss that has accrued. It is not only the confidence and friendship of former allies that he has forfeited, but he has raised a host of enemies on his wide frontier, and has done much to prove that the dread inspired by the Russian name was but a bugbear, after all; that the mighty giant had feet of clay; that his power was, at the best, unwieldy; and that Europe and Asia had but to look him steadily in the face to be convinced that, although his weight of inertia was great, and might be fatal to his assailants, his capacity for active mischief was comparatively small. Enemies the most alien in character and in religion, and actuated by motives the most dissimilar, have started up at the first rumour of hostilities, and are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to assail him. While the two greatest nations in Europe have combined against him, a whole swarm of oppressed and plundered neighbours in Asia arm themselves for the day of revenge and retaliation. The unsubdued tribes of the Caucasus take courage; and Persia aspires to regain the provinces of which she has been despoiled. The Mahomedans are everywhere in arms. Even the Christians in Moldavia and Wallachia, whose unhappy country has been made the battle-field of his bad ambition, have learned to detest the name of the Czar, and to long as ardently as the Turks for his expulsion and punishment. This is the sum total of Russian achievements up to this time.

Far different has been the case of Turkey. Aggrieved, insulted, and wronged, she has as yet lost nothing. Every day's delay has been the means either of cementing the friendship of her allies or of enabling her to calculate and to employ her resources. Instead of offering to the world the spectacle which even her best friends were sometimes afraid she would exhibit, she has proved herself no contemptible antagonist for the mightiest nation of the Continent. In the time of her apparent adversity all her latent strength and energy have been developed. A state that twenty-five years ago was crippled, maimed, and disheartened, left without a fleet, and almost without an army, has started into renewed life under the provocation of insult. She has raised an army that in the opinion of competent judges, is almost equal in numbers and superior in efficiency, discipline, power of endurance, and true courage and patriotism, to that of her rival, and has equipped and manned a fleet which might wage, single-handed, no unequal conflict with the fleet of her enemy in the Black Sea. The spirit of her people has everywhere been aroused; and there are no sacrifices, either of blood or treasure, of which they are not capable. Every day's discussion of the case between her and her antagonist has but proved Russia to be more wickedly in the wrong, and Turkey to be more honestly in the right; and the moral forces of Europe have so unanimously arrayed themselves in her support, that it has become by no means improbable that Turkey, instead of affording the last stepping-stone to Muscovite ambition, will prove the rock against which Russian power will split, and be shivered to pieces. The world has been too long blinded by a vague terror of this semi-barbarous power. Turkey will—in all likelihood very speedily—afford us the means of forming a more correct estimate both of the strength and the weakness of a state whose pretensions have become so insufferable and so dangerous.

THE GREAT GUNS OF THE DARDANELLES.

Our Engraving represents one of the great guns at Chanak-Kaleh-si, the residence of the Governor of the Dardanelles; which Castle was represented in a view we published some weeks ago of the Asiatic shore of the Strait of the Dardanelles. In the works of this Castle there are 171 embrasures, and 102 guns mounted.

The size of these guns may be judged of from comparing the portraiture of one of them which we give, with the stature of the sentinels who guard it; and from the additional fact that, upon a recent occasion, six of our midshipmen crawled into it. The diameter is 26 inches. This gun unscrews at the centre, and traverses on a fixed raised platform. It is shotted with granite shot, which, in loading, are placed in slings, and then raised to the muzzle by a tackle and crane. The weight of the shot is 800 lbs.; that of a charge of powder, 110 lbs.

We are obliged for the Sketch, from which our Engraving is taken, to Lieut. M. O'Reilly, of her Majesty's steam-ship *Retribution;* to whom we are indebted for the View on the Bosphorus, and the Sketches of State Caïques given in our last.

Our Trade and Commerce.—The satisfactory results which the Trade and Navigation returns have so invariably disclosed for many months past are again manifested. In the nine months just concluded, we have exported articles of British produce to the value of £66,987,729, being, in round numbers, over twelve millions and a half in excess of the exportations of the corresponding period of last year, and about thirteen millions and a half over those of 1851. Contrasting last month with its predecessor of last year, a very remarkable increase is shown in some of our staple articles of produce. Thus, omitting the hundreds, beer and ale have risen from £49,000 to £97,000; butter, from £39,000 to £59,000; herrings, from £76,000 to £126,000; glass manufacture from £39,000 to £68,000; haberdashery and millinery, from £205,000 to £521,000; hardwares and cutlery, from £303,000 to £392,000; wrought leather, from £50,000 to £129,000; machinery and millwork of all kinds, from £169,000 to £186,0000; iron (bar, bolt, and rod), from £336,000 to £533,000; wrought, from £177,000 to £317,000, and other descriptions in the same proportion; lead from £19,000 to £67,000; silk stuffs from £55,000 to £100,000; and stationery from £46,000 to £72,000. As regards our imports, the principal articles of consumption, animals for food, cocoa, coffee, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine will be found substantially in the same proportions, or exhibiting a slight increase. As might be anticipated, however, it is under the head corn that the great increase on imports is found. The importation of wheat has increased from 315,000 to 468,000 quarters, and of flour from 298,000 to 463,000 quarters. The returns relating to shipping also appear to show a satisfactory state of activity in our commercial affairs; and the general prosperity indicated, will be received with much gratification by all who have witnessed the progressive prosperity with which, for the last six years, we have been so happily blessed.—*Abridged from the Globe.*

Consumption of Eggs.—Eggs of hens and ducks and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in this kingdom, are in point of quantity almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000, and the value, at the lowest prices, three millions sterling. Ireland produces nearly 500,000,000 eggs. The London and North-Western Railway Company frequently receive at their station in Liverpool, in one day, from Ireland alone, upwards of 1,000,000 of eggs, and forward them into the manufacturing districts.

A Monument of Glass.—A column, consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace, six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor, Rauch, is about to be erected in the Garden of the Peace, at Potsdam. The shaft will be ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Thursday.

Is Paris to be brilliant or dull this winter? Will there be other balls than subscription-balls for the poor in danger of starving, owing to the dearness of bread? That is the question. In the meantime Paris is at present dull enough. Those who have châteaux, horses, and dogs, enjoy sporting; those who have châteaux and no horses, plant; those who have horses and no châteaux, show themselves in the fashionable promenade, which begins at the Church of the Madeleine, and ends at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; those who have dogs, and no horses, take them about with them muzzled—living images of liberty as it now exists in France.

The Imperial family is at St. Cloud, where her Majesty the Empress is bored. She does not like St. Cloud, so that it is only a halting-place between Compiègne and Fontainebleau, where the Court will remain till Christmas. The Empress goes out riding, which is some contradiction given to the periodical reports of the state of her health.

The Prince Napoleon is returned from Stuttgard, where he went from a totally different motive to that of the project of a marriage; there is no Princess in the Royal family of Stuttgard to marry. The only possible marriage, and the one of which there has been a question at Compiègne, would be with the Princesse de Hohenzollern, grand-daughter of the Grand Duchesse of Baden. She is not yet seventeen, and report says is very pretty. There is little going on in the shops, where the owners complain of selling nothing. *Les Etrennes* do not promise well, owing, they say, to the Cossacks, and the Emperor Nicholas. The oath *à-la-mode* at present is "Menschikoff!" the energetic oath is the "D—l take the Russians!"

The theatres are full, consequently the salons are empty, but the new pieces given this week are detestable. Last Saturday witnessed three failures in the same evening. At the Théâtre Française, "Une Journnée d'Agrippine," comedie in verse; at the Vaudeville, "Les Vins de France;" at the Théâtre des Variétes, "Le Cousin du Roi." To repair its last failure, the Théâtre Français is actively employed in mounting a piece in one act by Monsieur Alexandre Dumas; and another, also in one act, by Madame Emile de Girardin, entitled "La Peur de Joie." At the Odéon, the "Roche Mauprat," by G. Sand, is in rehearsal.

There are no new books worth the trouble of cutting and reading. This morning appeared "Les Memeires de Bilboquet, par un Bourgeois de Paris:" a parody on the "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris, by M. Veron.

French industry is preparing actively for the Exposition, which is to take place in 1855, in Paris, if the war has not brought over the Cossacks, and established their encampments in the Champs Elysées, or has not conducted the French as liberators to Varsovie. What may happen a year hence?—who knows?—who can know? In vain are the turning-tables, the knocking-tables, questioned; nothing further is known, and the doubt remains obstinately as it was—a doubt.

At the present moment turning-tables is a mania, an infectious malady, from which the healthiest, the most enlightened, the most distinguished minds cannot escape; this infection has reached the Court, and the other day the Empress questioned a table, which answered her, in the presence of the Baron James Rothschild. "Who are you?" asked her Majesty of the table—"I am the spirit of your father, the Comte de Montijo," answered the table; and a most interesting and intimate conversation is said to have ensued between the deceased father and his august daughter. There are salons where any one daring to dream of incredulity to these astonishing recitals would be exposed to the danger of being apostrophised and expelled: such is the tolerance which reigns in the nineteenth century. When one enters a salon in Paris for the first time, it is, therefore, prudent to begin by informing oneself whether turning-tables, speaking-tables, knocking-tables, or, in short, all the legion of invisible thinkers and speakers, are believed in. The book of M. Hennequin, the late member of the last *Assemblée Legistatif*, entitled "Sauvons le Genre Humain" has appeared: *L'ame de la terre*—from whose dictation it has been written—gives but a poor idea of itself by this work. Nothing can be weaker than this weak hallucination.

The fashions are almost as invasive as the tables—the leaders of the mode wear men's paletôts, with deep pockets. The men, we suppose, will wear shawls. After all, there would be nothing very astonishing in that; have we not already seen men wearing fur muffs? We live in an epoch in which nothing can surprise us.

A telegraphic despatch from the General commanding at Oran to the Governor-General of Algeria, dated the 29th of October, states that the goum of Sidi-bel-Abbas, commanded by Captain Lacretelle, had an engagement, on the 26th ult., with the refractory Hamyans and Rezainas, supported by all the Massa of Morocco. The enemy left 150 dead on the field. The French captured all their standards, 250 muskets, some pikes, sabres, and horses, with 4000 sheep and 250 camels. The French lost eight men killed and some horses, with some men wounded.

The position of the Russian Ambassador in Paris (M. Kisseleff) is becoming each day more embarrassing; and his stay is not expected to be protracted, if hostilities should continue upon the Lower Danube.

RUSSIA.

A Vienna letter of the 1st inst. states that Baron Meyendorff has formally declared that the Czar will not accept any arrangement, no matter by whom it may be proposed; and that the proposals which his Majesty lately submitted to the European powers are the only words of peace which will ever issue from his lips. This peremptory declaration is, of course, fatal to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's proposal. At St. Petersburg it is not considered probable that the Emperor of Russia will consent to a pacific arrangement, if the Ottoman power should be for a time victorious. It is rumoured that London, instead of Vienna, is now the scene of negotiation; that the dispute is virtually settled; and that even the fortunes of the campaign will not affect the early and final arrangement of the quarrel. This rumour derives some confirmation from the continued buoyancy of the funded securities in Western Europe; but matters have gone so far in Wallachia and on the Black Sea, that few persons believe that the negotiations for peace will be uninfluenced by the result of the present campaign.

The 13th Division of Infantry has been shipped off from Sebastopol, and landed on the coast between Tuchan Kalé and Redif Kalé. Steamers with troops have been sent up the river Anakeon. Möller's Infantry Division has left Odessa to take the place of the 13th Division in the Crimea.

Russia sends a very great number of Polish officers to the army of occupation. The eighth army corps is, to all intents and purposes, Polish, and even the word of command is in the Polish language. These reforms are the work of General Njepokoitschitzki.

A private letter from Odessa, of the 22nd ult., states positively that a great number of Russian naval officers and seamen had passed through that town during some days previous, on their way to Sebastopol. A report was prevalent that the greater portion of the seamen belonging to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea had been sent into the interior, and that they had been replaced by chosen officers and picked seamen sent from Cronstadt, who had been long trained in the Baltic. Trade was brisk at Odessa, and several merchant-ships had arrived there to take in cargoes.

PERSIA.

Letters from the frontiers of Persia state that the Affghans had sent an Envoy-Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia, requesting him to aid the Turks, or otherwise they would march on Hamadan. This news is corroborated from other sources; while our Indian advices bring absurd and improbable rumours of alliances entered into by Russia with Dost-Mahomed and Persia.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

War is now actually raging on the Danube and on the coast of the Black Sea, and success would appear hitherto, for the most part, to have crowned the Turkish arms. The Ottoman forces have crossed the Danube at three different points, and in each case, even when opposed, have made good their footing upon the opposite bank. It would appear that at least 12,000 Turks have completed the passage into Lesser Wallachia; that on the 4th and 5th inst. a Turkish army of 18,000 men was encountered by the Russians after having crossed the Danube between Turtukai and Oltenitza, and that a protracted battle ensued, which would seem to have been in favour of the Turkish troops. The Russian armies in the Principalities are in a very inferior condition, both as to numbers and appointment, and are suffering severely from disease. In Asia, the Ottoman troops have been more decidedly successful, and the position of Prince Woronzoff is sufficiently critical to need all his skill as a commander.

THE WAR IN WALLACHIA.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., state that Omer Pacha was at Rahova, nearly opposite the spot where the Schyl falls into the Danube, on the 19th. He had collected there 200 gun-boats, each armed with a heavy piece of ordnance, and capable of embarking a considerable body of troops. He was prepared to cross the Danube at that point in front of the centre of the Russian army. Gortschakoff had removed his head-quarters to Slatina, whence he was observing the movements of the Turkish troops. The Turks began the passage from Rustchuk to Giurgevo on the 2nd inst., under a heavy cannonade between the two places. A letter of the 30th ult., from Orsova, states that a very smart affair has taken place between the Turkish vanguard and about 2500 Russian Lancers. The conflict occurred at no great distance from Krajova, on the road between that place and Kalafat, and after two hours' fighting, the Russian vanguard fell back towards Slatina. As this position on the Alouta would be difficult to maintain, it is believed that the advanced posts of General Dannenberg's army corps will join the main body near Piteschti, a place on this side of the river Ardshisch. Dannenberg, who is said to be at the head of 45,000 regulars, 2500 Cossacks, and 200 guns, has his head-quarters at Piteshi. The head-quarters of the 5th corps of infantry, under General Lüders, are to be removed from Odessa to Ismail.

The Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows, under date the 6th of November:—

On the 2nd and 3rd of November the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 12,000 men. On the 4th General Parlof attacked them with 9000 men; and, after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies. The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours. In it the Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed, and six superior officers, eighteen subalterns, and 479 privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known.

A force of 4000 Turks occupy Kalarache, 2000 have established themselves on an island in front of Giurgevo, and 12,000 are in Lesser Wallachia.

Another telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Tuesday night, has been received:—

From the 4th to the 5th the Turks occupied the island near Oltenitza, and crossed unobserved to Wallachia at dawn. When seen, a battle ensued, which lasted 28 hours. The result is unknown. It is rumoured that Giurgevo was taken by storm. Turtukai and Oltenitza are towns on the left banks of the Danube, between Rustchuk and Silistria, on the direct route to Bucharest. Higher up the river, and opposite to Rustchuk, lies Giurgevo, from which another road leads to Bucharest. Still ascending the river, we come to Rahova, a town on the right bank, opposite to which lies Kalarache, at the junction of the Schyl and Danube. The troops in Lesser Wallachia are those which crossed from Widdin, which forms the extreme left of the Turkish line.

The subjoined official Russian despatch is dated Bucharest, Nov. 2:—

According to a report received to-day by Prince Gortschakoff, from 800 to 1000 Turks appeared before Giurgevo, and began to bombard the city. A conflict ensued along the dam, in which a few Russians and some Turks were killed, and a few of the inhabitants of Giurgevo wounded. The Turks retired up the river, and some Russian Light Cavalry followed in the same direction. Outpost skirmishes occur daily at Kalafat; and, the day before yesterday, in the afternoon, a Russian picket was suddenly attacked by fifty Turkish foot soldiers, and two Cossacks were killed. After the Russians had received reinforcements, the Turks retired to Kalafat, having lost four men. Foreign property—and, among the rest, Austrian corn warehouses—is said to have been spared by the Turks.

Another account of the Turkish attack upon Giurgevo, from a Bucharest paper, is obviously favourable to the Russians, and must be received with some caution. The writer, in stating that "the Russian vanguard threw the Turks back upon their entrenchments along the river," unintentionally betrays the fact that the Turks were able to entrench themselves after their passage of the river.

The Bucharest paper of the 5th says:—The Turks, availing themselves of a thick fog, took possession of an island opposite Turtukai, and then landed on the left shore; the reconnoitering division was repulsed. The Russian vanguard threw the Turks back upon their entrenchments along the river.

Another despatch, also dated Bucharest, Nov. 5, says:—

Yesterday, the Turks attempted a passage near Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Sloboozie. At Giurgevo they were repulsed. At Oltenitza they crossed; a twenty-eight hours' cannonade ensued; the Russians also here repelled them. At Giurgevo they fired upon a steamer coming from Hirsova, and then transported her to the Turkish shore. Prince Gortschakoff went to Giurgevo to-day.

HOSTILITIES IN ASIA.

Hostilities have commenced in Asia. A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult., gives the following details of an engagement between the Russians and Turk in Asia:—

The information which has reached us confirms the news of a serious engagement between the Turks and Russians on the Asiatic frontier. On the 24th ult. an extraordinary courier arrived from Batoum, bringing despatches to the Minister of War from Selim Pacha, giving a circumstantial account of the matter in question. The following are the principal details:—On the 20th ult., Mastar Bey, an officer of the staff of Selim Pacha, escorted by a small body of soldiers, was proceeding towards Ciorock-Déré to examine the ground, when he was all of a sudden attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. Mastar Bey defended himself with energy; and at the same time sent for aid. Shortly after a column of 15,000 Russians, from Redout-Kaleh and several other points, fell in with Selim Pacha, reinforced by a body of regular troops and numerous columns of irregulars. A battle ensued, and the victory remains with the Ottoman General, who pursued the Russians as far as Souk-Zedi, and planted the colours of the Sultan at Orelli, eight hours' distance from Ciorock-Déré. This feat of arms, concerning which no private account had been received at Constantinople—the despatches from Selim Pacha being written from his head-quarters, established at Orelli—had excited a great emotion at Constantinople and in the diplomatic circles

Prince Gortschakoff left for Krajova, in Lesser Wallachia, on the 28th ult., and on the following day General Dannenberg reached Krajova with about 10,000 men, who formed a camp *en échelon* at the side of that town, and backwards towards Slatina. Some say that the object of the Russian General is to draw the Turks into the interior of the country; but in this he will hardly succeed, for the Turkish troops which have been landed from the right bank, "instead of pushing forwards, are busily employed in throwing up entrenchments, which are to serve as a *point d'appui* for future operations." It is rumoured, with more probability, that the right wing of the Russian army, under Gen. Dannenberg, has been forced to retire. If Russia had not calculated on the assistance of Austria, it is not to be supposed that the army would have been placed in its present position. Instead of occupying the whole of Lesser Wallachia, up to the Servian and Austrian frontier, the Russian forces have never gone much further west than Krajova; and the consequence is that the Turks have put in a wedge, which, if not speedily dislodged, may become the source of great annoyance to their opponents. The right wing of the Russians is considered to be in danger of being turned, because the Austrian assistance which had been calculated on has been withheld.

The strength of the Russian army in the Principalities is said to have been much exaggerated. We learn that there are 75,000 men in Wallachia; and of the 6,000 in Moldavia, the greater part is in the south, at Berlad, Tekutsch, and Fokshan. In Jassy and its environs are about 1000 men, but none in the west; that is, on those districts touching on Transylvania. About 20,000 men are concentrated at some few English miles from Bucharest, and there Prince Gortschakoff still has his head-quarters. Strong Russian detachments have been sent to Islas, opposite Nikopoli; and to Pojana, to the east of Kalefat According to the Bucharest paper, which is printed under the very eyes of the Russian

military authorities, the sick amount to about 12,000 men, most of whom are affected by a very singular complaint, which carries off great numbers: a bladder-like swelling appears on the chest, and in a few days suppurates, "discharging a substance like earth." The complaint is by some attributed to insufficient and coarse food, by others to the long and fatiguing marches in the summer.

A letter from Bucharest, dated Oct. 29, says:—

The Hospodar Stirbey has left Bucharest for Vienna. His departure has been officially announced to the representatives of the foreign powers. The Government is carried on by a Commission, and the Russians have seized all the public funds and treasuries.

The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the military authorities. Whenever any dealer asks high prices he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers who superintend the public markets.

Sickness has begun to diminish amongst the Russian troops, owing to an improvement in their food, and to the mild and genial weather with which we are blessed here at present. The sky is without a cloud, and the sun is as warm as it is in England in the beginning of June. The Russian troops are now in cantonments *en échelon* along the left bank of the Danube. They have thrown up field batteries, and cut trenches, and are quietly awaiting the advance of the Turks. The Russians will make no attempt to cross the Danube this winter. What they may do in the spring, circumstances will, of course, decide. That the Emperor is determined on war is shown by two facts—the advance of the flotilla on the 23rd inst., and the orders to the Hospodars to leave the Principalities. No one here has hopes of peace. The panic of the Wallachians at the approach of war is increasing daily. Some of the towns along the bank of the Danube, have been almost entirely deserted, and crowds of fugitives are daily pouring into Bucharest. Some of the Boyards have already fled into Austria, and others are preparing to follow their example. The Consuls-General of France and England are hourly expecting orders from their Governments to leave the Principalities.

A short time ago Prince Stirbey held a review of the Wallachian militia. After the review, the Prince was informed of Prince Gortschakoff's wish that the militia should join the Russians in their operations against the Turks. Prince Stirbey replied, that the Wallachia nmilitia had to perform the duties of a garrison and police in the country, and that they could not be expected to take part in the campaign. Thereupon Prince Gortschakoff suspended the usual Wallachian authorities, and formed an Extraordinary Administrative Council. The Hospodar was invited by Prince Gortschakoff to lay down the reins of government for a time and to leave the Principality. The "invitation" was of course equivalent to a command, and the Prince obeyed. It appears that there is a general emigration among the higher classes, as apartments are ordered at Vienna for a great number of the most influential and wealthy Boyards. On the 24th, a Russian steamer, with two gunboats in tow, passed up the river from Galatz. This is a new breach of treaty, as Russian vessels of war have no right to go higher up the river than Reni, which is on the Pruth.

A traveller, who has just returned from the seat of war, relates that Russian agents are travelling in the Principalities, "whose duty it is to learn the sentiments of the people, and to make lists of those who are favourable to Russia." According to these emissaries, the future prosperity of the country is to be assured by means of railroads, telegraphs, &c. Another bait which is held out is that the taxes are to be reduced to one-fourth of what they now are. The news of the passage of the Danube created a great ferment in Wallachia, and in some places there were demonstrations against the Russians. The state of siege was accordingly proclaimed, a measure to which the Russians never before resorted in these countries.

The extraordinary Administrative Council at Bucharest has made known that all Russian and Moldo-Wallachian merchant vessels have to cease to navigate the Danube from the 26th of October, and to remain at the place where they may chance to be. Under no pretence are wheat, salt, or any other objects to be sold to the Turks. Up to October 30, 16,000 Turks had landed at Kalafat. The Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest has been recalled.

Although small detachments of Turkish troops have crossed the Danube at many points; yet, contrary to all expectation, they have committed no excesses. Not only has neither theft nor robbery been committed, but even the provisions with which the men were supplied were paid for in ready money. It is evident enough that Omer Pacha has introduced the strictest discipline.

Direct and positive news up to the 28th has been received from Omer Pacha's camp. On the preceeding day by twelve o'clock, 12,400 men had passed the river at Kalafat. On the 27th Omer Pacha was certainly on the right bank of the river. The vanguard of the corps advancing from Sophia, had reached Widdin. The troops which have already entered Wallachia will form the left wing of the corps which is to operate in the Principalities. Their first destination will be Krajova, and as soon as the other troops have advanced to their support, the river will be crossed at other places. [This has occurred, but the Russian despatch relative to Giurgevo is far from being clear]. The news that 6000 Russian horse are in Krajova deserves no credit; but it is certain that the 2000 Lancers, who pushed on in forced marches from Slatina to Krajova, were the vanguard of an advancing corps. The intelligence that Dannenberg's army-corps, of 40,000 men, and more, is already in Lesser Wallachia, and its place filled up by Osten-Sacken's corps, is positively false. Up to the 25th October, Osten-Sacken's troops had not crossed the Pruth, and it is impossible that they can be placed between Bucharest and Giurgevo in the first half of November, unless steamers are employed, which is not very probable. It must be observed that, in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, the Russians never operated with more than 15,000 men, although hostilities were carried on during the whole winter.

At Schumla, the oath of fidelity has been sworn by the army in the presence of the Grand Mufti, who was in his robes of state with the Koran in his hand. The oath was, that the men should shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the sovereign rights of the Ottoman throne. Omer Pacha addressed a speech to "the Asiatic, African, and European officers and soldiers," after which the Grand Mufti offered up a prayer, the Amen to which was repeated by the whole army. The drums then beat, and a prolonged shout of "Long live the Sultan" was raised. Omer Pacha refused to permit the troops to defile before him, saying that he would not accept such a distinguished honour until he had gained a victory over the Russians. Among the foreigners present were Mr. Neale, the British Consul at Varna, a son of Baron Bruck's, and the Spanish General Prim, who received a splendid charger as a present from Omer Pacha.

A letter, written by General Prim to a person in Madrid, states that he is to be employed by the Sultan the moment hostilities commenced with Russia. General Prim, in his journey from Constantinople to Schumla was escorted by 600 cavalry. The journey was so fatiguing, on account of the rigour of the season, that only one officer, a Spaniard, reached the head-quarters of Omer Pacha safe and sound; 15 horses died immediately on arriving. It was very probable, should the General accept the command offered him by the Sultan, that he will be placed at the head of the divisions of the advanced guard.

At Constantinople, a most pressing want of money is already evident: the 50,000,000 piasters of the new paper currency are already swallowed up; the agio on metal has risen to 18 per cent; and another issue of notes is already talked of at a greater discount than the last. This new issue may probably spread to the provinces as a legal tender, which will destroy public credit. 300,000,000 piasters have already been spent in the preparations for war. Contracts are now concluded on the condition of simple receipts being accepted as payment; and it is in this state of the finances that the Minister of Foreign Affairs—who is also the directing Minister of the Cabinet—receives 20,000,000 piasters in hard cash for an unfinished house on the Bosphorus, which the Sultan buys to give to the Pacha's son on his marriage with his daughter.

The following note, justifying the passage of the Dardanelles by the combined fleets, was addressed officially by the Sublime Porte to the representatives of Austria and Prussia, dated 21st October, 1853:—

It is a matter of public notoriety that Russia, in violating existing treaties by the occupation of the two Principalities, has committed an act of a nature to justify war, and has, by creating all kinds of difficulties, compelled the Sublime Porte to take up arms for the defence of her rights, whilst the Ottoman Government, with the desire of maintaining peace, pursued, on the contrary, a conciliatory line of conduct, and replete with moderation. In virtue of the treaty of 1841, the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea were closed against foreign ships of war, but the state of war produced by the acts of the Russian Cabinet has placed the Sublime Porte under the necessity of securing for herself the advantage of right which accrues to her from that convention, and the fleets of France and England, the august allies of the Sublime Porte, have been invited to enter into the Strait of the Dardanelles. The necessary firmans have been despatched on that head to the Governor of that Strait, and I have received the command of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to give to your Excellency an official communication of that resolution in your quality of representative of the Court of Prussia (of Austria), a party to the above-mentioned treaty. I take advantage of this opportunity to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. REDSCHID.

Letters from Constantinople state that Lord Stratford and M. de la Cour procured the delay of ten days, before the commencement of hostilities, by representing that France and England had presented an ultimatum to Russia in the sense of the modifications to the Vienna Note proposed by the Porte. The French Ambassador further informed Redschid Pacha that France and England had required assurances from Austria and Prussia relative to their intended policy during the approaching conflict. Both Ministers clearly saw that hostilities must, if possible, be suspended or postponed, but the representatives of Austria and Prussia did not meddle in the matter. The *Caradoc*, which arrived at Constantinople on the 19th, in five days from Marseilles, brought, or was said to have brought, news to the Turkish capital, that the Emperor Nicholas had not only accepted the mediation of England and France, but had withdrawn his claims to religious protection over the Rayahs belonging to the non-united Greek Church. It was even said that the Emperor, in his desire that peace should not be interrupted, had directed that the army of occupation should be withdrawn from six to ten hours' march from the Turko-Wallachian frontiers.

The Turkish Government, after a long deliberation, has decided upon receiving foreign officers into the service of the Porte. Hitherto, they could only be received after embracing Islamism. A great many British officers had left Constantinople for Varna and Schumla: Lord Worsley, Colonel Buckley, and others, were amongt the number.

AMERICA.

By the *Canada* we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. A report—believed in England to be entirely without foundation—is going the rounds of the American newspapers, that a treaty has been signed between Great Britain and Spain, by which the slave-trade is to be carried on uninterruptedly with the island of Cuba, on condition that the imported negroes are subjected to an apprenticeship of only ten years, and that at the end of fifty years slavery itself shall cease in that island. The Government organ at Washington assumes the truth of this rumour—declares that such a treaty could not be executed without giving Great Britain a continued protectorate over the island of Cuba, and calls upon the President to resist at all hazards any attempt of any European Power to interfere with the affairs of the American Continent.

The packet-ship *Washington* had arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with nearly 100 deaths from cholera, and upwards of 60 cases on board at the time of her arrival.

Mr. Webb, the celebrated New York ship-builder, who has just returned from Europe, has brought with him a commission from the Emperor of Russia, to construct a line-of-battle ship of 3000 tons, carrying 100 guns. She is to have double engines of 500-horse power each, and a steam propeller as an auxiliary. His proposal, as originally made to the Russian Government, was referred to a commission of admirals and officers of rank, who, after rejecting it, still expressed a willingness to hear his views, when the matter was brought before the Grand-Admiral Constantine. The Yankee carried his point, and his ship is to be completed in two years.

A telegraphic despatch from Detroit states that an alarming fire was prevailing in the woods and swamps, which, on the 19th ult., had reached within a mile of the city, destroying houses, barns, fences, &c., in its course: 10,000 acres had been completely burnt. The forest was burning on the Southern Railroad, between Toledo and Adrian, and on the Central Railroad, near Dearborne. On the Pontiac Railway it was raging so fearfully that the falling trees had quite obstructed the traffic.

A letter from New York says:—

We seem to be on the verge, if, indeed, we have not reached it, of most important discoveries and inventions in atmospheric pressure as a motive power. The demonstration, on a small scale, of propelling rail cars by atmospheric pressure is already complete; but the most interesting application of this principle has been made by a Mr. Richardson, who has satisfied our capitalists that it is entirely practicable to build an atmospheric tube from New York to Boston (200 miles) through which mail-bags or parcels of any description may be regularly, certainly, and safely sent in fifteen minutes. He has perfectly obviated the most apparent difficulty, which consisted in the collision of the parcel despatched on reaching its termination. This he has accomplished by the counter pressure, arising from the elasticity of unexhausted air, thereby reducing the shock until it becomes absolutely imperceptible. A considerable part of the stock for the building of this mail-tube has already been subscribed.

Another important invention is also described:—

A very important discovery has been made (or perhaps it might more properly be called an invention), by which an elasticity hitherto unknown has been imparted to cotton, that seems likely to create an immense demand for it in new directions. I speak particularly now of cotton mattresses and beds. Cotton costs from six to ten cents a pound; feathers, from forty to sixty. Although hair and wool mattresses have been extensively used in this country, yet, after all, the vast proportion of the North American people sleep on feathers or straw mattresses. The purity of cotton, and its freedom from any offensive odour, with the familiarity which all Americans have with it in almost every form, connected with the immense gain on the cost, promise to work a complete revolution in this department of domestic life. Under what is called the Robertson Patents a company has been organised for the manufacture of cotton beds, and they are now being introduced into our large cities under the title of *felt mattresses*. If what is claimed for these cotton mattresses be true, we shall have more luxurious beds for about one-fourth the price we are now paying for ordinary kinds.

By the steamer *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 29th ult. She has brought 500,000 dollars in specie on freight. The *Northern Light* had arrived at New York from California, bringing 1,500,000 dols. worth of gold dust.

The late accounts from Washington state that on the 24th of October there were Treasury warrants entered for the redemption of £101,581 United States Stocks.

The revolution in Yucatan had been suppressed, after a loss of 300 men. The Spanish Minister had suspended his relations with the Mexiban Government, and left the capital.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received by way of Trieste:—

The India Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta, October 3; Bombay, October 14; Burmah, Sept. 17; and Hong-Kong, Sept. 27.

Our troops in Burmah are in a state of siege, and the country in possession of the followers of Meatoon and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is becoming a desert.

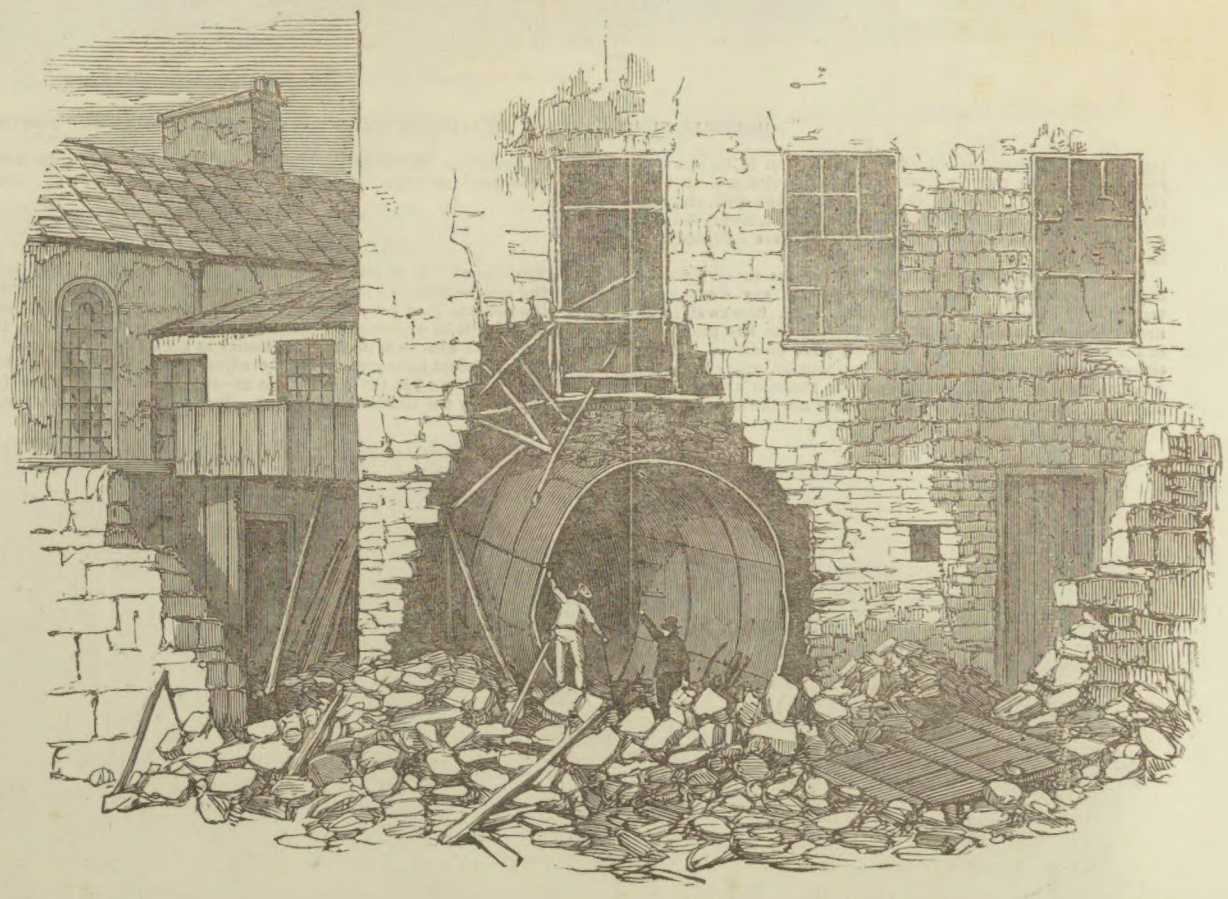
Mr. James Thomason, the celebrated Governor of the Agra Presidency, is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bokhara; that Russia has entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed and with Persia; and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Sultanieh, for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against Turkey.

Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1d.

Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th of September by a band of insurgents.

At Amoy, on the 12th of September, the rebels completely routed a body of Government troops.



EFFECTS OF THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION, AT BLACKBURN.—THE BOILER BLOWN INTO THE BUILDING OPPOSITE THE FACTORY.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLACKBURN.

On Wednesday morning (last week), at about eight o'clock, a terrible boiler explosion took place in Starkie-street, Blackburn, on the premises occupied as a weaving shed by Mr. W. Hesketh. On the 31st of March, 1846, a similar accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on the same premises (formerly known as the Eagle Foundry), in that portion of the building which was then occupied by Mr. Samuel Rodgett. The scene of the calamity on Wednesday week was at the Penny-street end of the premises, about forty yards from the spot on which the former accident took place. Fortunately, most of the hands were absent from the premises at breakfast. We regret to state, however, that five individuals have lost their lives by this awful calamity, and several others have been very seriously injured.

The scene of this dreadful accident is now a pile of ruins. The engine-house was on the west side of Starkie-street, about thirty yards from the corner of Penny-street. The building was one story in height, with a cellar; both being occupied as weaving shops. Behind the engine-house there was another building, which was an additional story in height. These buildings, which adjoined the chimney, were completely blown down, as well as the engine-house and the adjoining premises in Starkie street. The boiler was waggon-shaped, about 14 feet 6 inches in length by 5 feet 6 inches in width. It had eight cross-stays: four at the surface of the water, and four at the crown of the boiler. Besides these, there were three or four diagonal stays, and one longitudinal one. The force of the pressure converted the waggon-shape of the boiler into an irregular circular one. The boiler was completely lifted out of its bed, and driven with great force across the street, through the wall of the yard opposite, behind the Fleece Inn, through the stable, and partly into the kitchen, in which was a servant, who escaped destruction in an almost miraculous manner. She was knocked from one side of the kitchen to the other, but is unable to describe the manner in which she was so struck. It is almost incredible that such a mass of iron as that which composes the boiler, which was adapted for a 16-horse power engine, could have been driven through such solid masonry as the walls on the opposite side of the street, so as to be firmly embedded in the locality which it now occupies (See the Engraving).

One end of the boiler was blown in the direction of Mr. Talbot's tallow-chandlery, which is situated in the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. Hesketh. A bystander, who was in Penny-street at the moment of the accident, states that the boiler flew across the street, "just as if it had been a shot discharged from a gun."

The force of the explosion was felt within a considerable circle around Starkie-street. The house of Mr. H. Briggs, which is situated at the corner of the street, has been greatly injured. It is probable that the large room behind (underneath which the boiler was driven) will have to be taken down. A singular circumstance was noticed on these premises in connection with the accident. A beam, with cloth on, was driven from the factory through a single pane of glass into one of the rooms.

We understand that the boiler which has exploded was about being replaced by a new one, for which the dimensions had been taken about a fortnight ago. It is said that the boiler had been in use about fifteen years.

We have abridged these details from the *Blackburn Standard*.

The accompanying Illustration of one of the strange effects of the catastrophe is from a Sketch by Mr. John N. Haworth, of Blackburn.

THE "ARGO" IN A CYCLONE.

We have been favoured by a passenger in the General Screw Steamship Company's Steam-ship *Argo*, Captain George Hyde, commander, with the accompanying fearful picture of this noble vessel, in a Cyclone, off the Island of Desolation, on her voyage to Port Phillip, June 28, 1853. The following are the details:—

At 7.30 p.m. The wind increasing from the N.E., and barometer falling, we shortened sail. At eight, barometer 28·30. The gale was now very heavy, and split the foretopsail and foresail, and carried away foregaff. 8.30. Barometer still falling, and the ship running off her course to the S.E., with steam and sail she endeavoured to pass the Island, and get ahead of the Cyclone; but, finding that the storm was travelling about the same speed as the ship, viz., fifteen to sixteen miles per hour, and a tremendous sea running, the Captain, who had great faith in Colonel Sir William Reid's "Law of Storms," considered it more prudent to heave to for a few hours, to allow the centre to pass astern; and at 9.30 rounded the ship to under close-reefed main-

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—MR. PHELPS AS "BOTTOM," AND MISS WYATT AS "TITANIA."

topsail, and disconnected the screw. At eleven it blew a perfect hurricane, lifting the quarter boats from the davits, and making the sea one sheet of foam. The gallant *Argo* behaved so well, and was so easy, that some of the passengers slept all night; and, had it not been for the split sails and broken spars, they would not have believed the vessel to have been in a gale.

The *Argo* has just accomplished the voyage round the world in 121 days—the greatest feat ever yet performed by any steam-vessel. She was built by Mr. Mare, of the Orchard Yard, Blackwall; her engines are by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. She has proved herself one of the finest sea-boats afloat; reflecting alike credit on the enterprising company she belongs to, and the commander, officers, and engineers who have so successfully navigated her through the numberless difficulties of so long a voyage. The annexed are the data of the voyage:—Distance run, 27,900 miles. Consumption of fuel: outwards, 850 tons; homewards, 972 tons. Number of days out, 59; ditto home, 62: total, 121.

SADLERS' WELLS THEATRE.

THE run of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at this theatre is one of the most remarkable facts of the theatrical season. It is a proof that the poetical play yet possesses charms for a large portion of the public—provided it be placed upon the stage with a due regard to its importance, and with such needful accessories as aid its interpretation. These, in the present instance, are nicely adjusted to the occasion: they are not overdone; but the illustrations are at once eminently beautiful and justified by the strictest expediency. It is fair to assume, however, that the excellent acting of Mr. Phelps, in *Bottom*, contributes greatly to the attractions of the drama. The philosophical conception of the part, and the highly artistic embodiment implied in its skilful and elaborate execution, entitle it to the most decided commendation.

We give this week an Illustration of the scene between him and *Titania*, the fairy queen, cleverly and gracefully performed by Miss Wyatt. Although the mask of the ass's head conceals the features of Mr. Phelps, the general characteristics of his acting in the part, come out strictly defined—we may see the comic *vis* in the attitude; and even in the wearing of the head itself, there is a manner provocative of laughter. The likeness of the actor will be as well traced by the suggestiveness thus indicated, as if the express features had been given. Altogether, the success of the piece may be accepted as a decided triumph for the poetic drama.

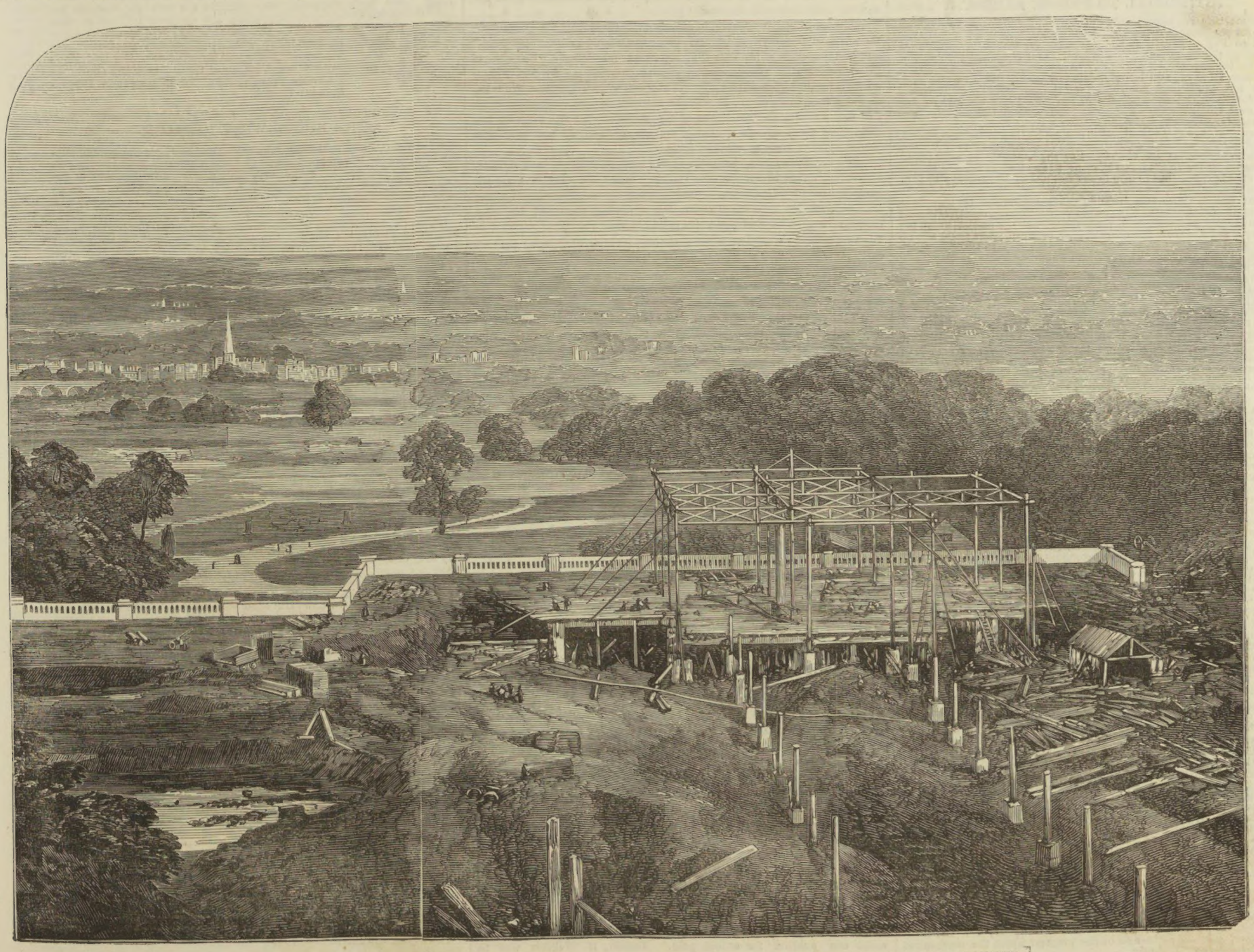
THE STEAM-SHIP "ARGO" IN A CYCLONE OFF THE ISLAND OF DESOLATION.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM—THE POMPEIAN COURT.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

In our Journal of last week, we sketched the leading incidents of her Majesty's inspection of the Crystal Palace. In the above Illustration our Artist has represented the Queen on the arm of the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the young Duchess of Brabant and Prince Albert, entering the principal apartment, or *atrium* of the Pompeian House, where luncheon was laid.

This apartment—termed also *compluvium*, because the roof has an



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH GALLERY OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. P. DELAMOTTE.

opening of considerable size, through which the rain-water fell into a cistern or *impluvium* sunk in the floor, is very richly decorated. The walls are divided into compartments by pilasters, and each compartment is painted for half the height of the room a deep *marron* red, or a deep brilliant blue. These colours form a sort of frame, within which mythological subjects are painted—as, for instance, the "Release of Andromache, by Perseus;" and "Ceres sitting on a throne." These pictures are of no great artistic merit, but exact copies of figures found in Pompeian houses. Above the deep colour, and up to the ceiling, the ground is first lighter, and then white, and enlivened by figures of dolphins, centaurs, dragons, birds, and cars drawn by leopards. The pilasters are coloured green, red, and yellow, at their base; the rest are white, with ornaments in yellow, except the capitals, which are adorned with a white and blue acanthus, on yellow and red; above the pilasters, all along the apartment, is a very beautiful toothed beading in yellow, blue, and red. A series of gilt figures support the roof, which is white picked out with ornaments of red. This room, when completed, will contain a marble basin, sunk in the floor, and a fountain. The floor will be in mosaic.

It was in this apartment—at one period the only sitting-room—that the Romans, when they had become luxurious and enlarged their houses, received their clients, as in a kind of ante-chamber But it still retained some part of its sacred character. The nuptial couch was placed there, opposite the door; there, too, were ranged the images of ancestors, and the *focus*, or fire-place, dedicated to the Lares. Around this apartment are the doorways of the *cubicula*, or sleeping-rooms—narrow dens, without windows or light, except through the doors. The walls of the *cubicula* are richly ornamented by architectural designs, in golden, yellow, and other colours, on a deep black ground. Opposite the entrance, where the Queen appears, on the other side of the *atrium*, is the *tablinum*, a kind of recess, in which the family records were kept; and beyond, supported by fluted pillars—of which the lower half is painted a deep red, the rest white, picked out at the capitals with blue—is the *peristylium*, a court open to the sky, with a small garden in its centre, the walls of which are also elegantly decorated with arabesque birds and flowers. On the right is the *triclinium*, or dining-room. This room is decorated with fanciful designs on a white ground, and may be considered the most pleasing apartment in the house.

There are also the *culini*, or kitchen, the bath-room, and all a offices of the dwelling of a rich Pompeian. But Pompeii being only a third-class city, its mansions were less magnificent than those of Rome, although, perhaps, not less elegant.

The general conclusion to which this copy of the dwellings of the Roman citizen of Pompeii brings us is, that they were as much our inferiors in the arts of civilised comfort, as they were superior in taste and feeling for art. They employed artists, where we employ upholsterers, and gilders, and house-painters. In examining this series of apartments—in which Signor Abbate has exactly reproduced the forms and colours, as well as the proportions of the buried city, which he has spent his life in studying—it should be borne in mind that these buildings were erected in a climate where the greater part of the day would be pleasantly spent in the open air.

Decidedly the most interesting feature of this Pompeian House is the decoration, which seems to present a graceful mixture of many styles—Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. In some instances, the Greek style prevailed. "The decorations, in such cases, are divided into compartments of flat tints, with central pictures, surrounded by frets and other ornaments derived from mosaic-work. In the time of Augustus, Ludius introduced a system of arabesque decorations," which the example of the *triclinium* in the Crystal Palace will show was carried to great perfection. After this, followed a more fantastic style, in which, as in the *cubicula* round the *atrium*, a quantity of architectural work is indicated of a very peculiar character.

Our other Illustration is engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. P. H. Delamotte, from the first gallery of the southern side of the Palace. Beneath is the Italian garden, with its basins, fountains, stone balustrades, and bastions; further on, the English garden, and the mount that is to be the Mount of Roses; and the excavations for the great tidal lake where the antediluvian monsters are to be immersed. On the right is the skeleton of the wing of the Palace to which the railway passengers are to be brought by a covered way. In the distance is the spire of Penge Church; and beyond are the Kent hills.

TESTIMONIAL TO PRINCE ALBERT.

A great meeting was held at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, on Monday last, for the purpose of forwarding the plan to erect a statue, or testimonial, to Prince Albert, to commemorate his invaluable assistance in forwarding the Great Exhibition of 1851. And in the list of those who approve of the movement, are—Lords Aberdeen, Argyll, Breadalbane, Westminster, Bedford, and other prominent peers, and a host of merchants, artists, and literary men. Among the gentlemen present were—Captain Shepherd, Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. Scott Russell, C.E.; Mr. Tite, architect; the Bishop of Oxford, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Bennoch, Mr. D. Nicoll, Mr. Sheriff Wire, &c.

The Lord Mayor took the chair; and, in opening the proceedings, stated, that in calling the meeting he did so to give an opportunity to those who were desirous of carrying out the object of the assembly to promote it. There was no desire to give any position to any man in consequence of carrying out the object, but to signify the feelings of the country by concentrating that feeling at a public meeting.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford proposed the first resolution. He thought it was of great importance in the opening of the proceedings, that they should mark what should be the object of the meeting, and the resolution did so; and if they wandered from the simplicity of this project he could see no objection to it; but if they wandered from that object there would be many defections. Prince Albert had exhibited great virtues, and was justly endeared to the people; but it would be premature to erect a memorial of the Prince in his own lifetime. But when the proposition was on account of the Great Exhibition, he thought the object appropriate and deserving; for as events passed on such things might be forgotten, and therefore they should commemorate the great fact of the Exhibition while yet the memory of it was vivid; and then there was the fact that the memory of the object was in itself deserving.

1. That the Great Exhibition of 1851, which comprised the products of the Industry of all countries, was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting-point for the future progress of productive industry, and giving it an increased stimulus.

Captain Shepherd seconded the adoption of the resolution; and he did so because he thought the Exhibition had conferred great benefit on this country and the world. The Exhibition had been the theme of praise in every quarter; and for two years it was their disgrace that something had not been done to commemorate that great event; and they were obliged to the Lord Mayor for originating this meeting; for what was every one's business was nobody's business.

The Lord Mayor stated that he had received several hundred letters from different parts of the country, expressing approbation of the object of the meeting.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Provost of Eton proposed the second resolution. He felt so deep a debt of gratitude to Prince Albert for his encouragement of education, that it afforded him great pleasure in proposing the resolution:—

2. That a Monument commemorative of the Exhibition ought to be raised, of which a statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert should be a principal feature, to mark the sense entertained of the great ability and zeal which his Royal Highness displayed in carrying out that object, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties by which it was surrounded.

Samuel Mawley, Esq., seconded the resolution; and Mr. John Wilkes expressed his hearty and cordial concurrence in the object of the meeting, to which he was sure the country would respond with alacrity.

The number of subscribers named was 600, and the aggregate amount of subscriptions reached to £5000. Letters had also been received from Birmingham, Durham, Exeter, Manchester, Hereford, Southampton, Sheffield, Blackburn, Dudley, Oxford, &c.

Mr. Alderman Wire moved the third resolution, which was:—

3. That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to act as a central committee to carry out the objects in view, with power to add to their number: [Here follows a long list of names of noblemen and gentlemen.]

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Carter Hall advocated the patronage of sculpture more extensively in this country. Hitherto, sculpture had been regarded simply as monumental; but he trusted this would be the commencement of a new era; and he hoped, hereafter, instead of applying almost exclusively to the painter, they would go to the sculptor, and produce works of art, even during the lifetime of individuals, which would be an honour and a credit to their country. He would now propose a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, who had done so much to promote the interests of art and literature (Cheers).

Mr. John Wood seconded the resolution.

The vote of thanks was then passed to the Lord Mayor, and the meeting separated.

MECHANICAL ARTS IN AMERICA.—Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, has brought back from his recent tour as Royal Commissioner through the manufacturing districts of the United States, a report filled with the most startling evidences of the progress which the mechanical arts are making in that country.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

English engravers are busily engaged for the approaching season. Our readers will not be indisposed to hear how they are employed, and with what new prints the shops, during the approaching winter and spring, are likely to be filled. Mr. Graves, the great London publisher, has more thousands than ever afloat on line and mezzotinto; and Liverpool and Manchester (represented by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Agnew) are rivalling London and Mr. Graves both in liberality and taste.

Mr. Samuel Cousins (the great mezzotinto engraver, and the worthy disciple of Fisher and Raphael Smith) is busy at work on "The Infant Samuel," by Mr. Sant—one of the leading attractions of the last Royal Academy Exhibition; and on "The Release," by Mr. Millais—the picture painted for Mr. Joseph Arden—and a still greater attraction at the same Exhibition. Mr. Atkinson (the worthy pupil of Mr. Cousins) has steel-plates before him on which he is placing, with his well-known dexterity of hand, the large Landseer of "The Duke of Wellington visiting the Field of Waterloo, in company with the present Duchess of Wellington;" a second Edwin Landseer, called "The Highland Congregation" (originally "The Free Kirk"); and, if we mistake not, a picture by Mr. Frank Stone—that charming group of children round which so many young, and old people too, gathered with delight at the last Royal Academy Exhibition. Mr. Bromley has in hand a Landseer in the Vernon Gallery; and a Leicestershire Hunting piece, from a favourite picture in the possession of Sir Richard Sutton. Mr. Simmons is engraving "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," after Lucy; Mr. Eagleton, "Columbus coming in sight of Land;" Mr. Charles Lewis, "Watch Dogs," after Landseer; and two boy-Russells scampering on Highland ponies—the beautiful composition by the same artist rendered familiar to many by the old and popular lithograph. Mr. Willmore has Turner's "Golden Bough" before him; and a fine engraving he will assuredly make of it; as he cannot fail to do with "The Harvest Home," formerly Mr. Cartwright's property, now in the choice and increasing collection of Mr. Nayler, of Liverpool. Mr. Watt (the exquisite engraver of the "Highland Drovers") is still employed on Sir Charles Eastlake's picture of "Christ Blessing Little Children." Mr. Greatback is giving his nights and days to "The Christening of the Prince of Wales." Mr. J. H. Robinson is adding further delicacy of finish to a picture for the Irish Art Union. Mr. Doo, if we mistake not, is employed upon a Leslie—a "Young Mother and Child"—one of the best of his recent compositions. Mr. Robert Graves is dedicating the whole of his time to "The Slide," after Webster. Mr. Henry Cousins is continually bending over "The Wreck," the fine *Yarborough* Turner. Mr. Mottram is engraving three very large pictures of John Martin, for Mr. M'Clean, of the Haymarket. Mr. Thomas Landseer is impatient to finish "Night" and "Morning," the two pictures by his celebrated brother, painted for Lord Hardinge. Some good engraver (we forget his name) is toiling with success over Maclise's "Caxton," and another "hand" not less deservedly eminent in *translating* Mr. Frederick Tayler's large and fine water-colour drawing, entitled "Weighing the Deer." Mr. Wallis has "Lucerne" in hand after Turner; and Mr. Prior "Zurich," after the *Windus* water-colour Turner. Mr. Joubert is hard at work on "The Play-ground" by Webster; Mr. Faed, on "Shakspeare and his Friends;" Mr. Jackson, on the "Parable of the Lilies," after Le Jeune; Mr. Robert Mitchell on "Christ Walking on the Sea," after Lauder; and Mr. Burnet on the large *Ellesmere* Turner—the well-known companion to the marvellous Vandervelde in the Bridgewater Gallery. Nor are we without a fair share of portraits. We are to have a new full-length engraving of Lord John Russell; a full-length of Lord Gough in his "fighting coat;" and a full-length of Lord Raglan. On the whole, the prospect of what the printsellers' windows will be like in London, Liverpool, and Manchester from December to June next, is unusually good.

We were wrong, it appears, in stating that there was no vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy. We were misled by the "Red-book," and had forgotten at the time that Mr. Frith was—what he deserves to be—a full Royal Academician. The vacancy caused by Mr. Frith's election has just been filled up by the election of Mr. Millais. We mentioned Mr. Millais's name, it will be remembered, in connection with the first vacancy in the ranks of the Association. His election has occasioned great rejoicings among the pre-Raffaelites; nor could the Academy have made a better selection.

There has been a sale this week at the Earl of Ducie's, in Belgrave-square, of a few choice pictures: among which we may mention six early portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, when he was scarcely out of the trammels of his master, Hudson, but revealing traces of his after manner; a genuine and good Cornelius Jansen; a clever portrait of Lord Rodney, by Gainsborough; a choice Clarkson Stanfield; and an early Mulready—an "interior of a barber's shop"—much in the manner of those early pictures of the same great master which Mr Sheepshanks has brought together with equal liberality and taste. We shall chronicle some of the prices in our next week's column of artistic gossip.

We have mentioned the choice and increasing collection of English pictures in the possession of Mr. Nayler, of Liverpool—a name among the patrons of art new, no doubt, to very many. His collection has been formed for him chiefly by Mr. Grundy. Mr. Nayler has not been a collector very long; but, by his wealth and liberality he has been able to form a noble collection, tempting possessors of good pictures by offering unheard-of prices. Mr. Cartwright, the great dentist, is said to have surrendered six pictures by English masters to him for £10,000. There was no resisting an agent cheque in hand for £10,000, and for pictures which, perhaps, originally, had not cost £3000. Is Mr. Rogers proof against Mr. Nayler and Mr. Grundy? Can Mr. Sheepshanks resist him?

Mr. Carlyle has brought Cromwell into fashion. His admirable edition of his letters has revived an interest in the great Protector, unfelt since his death. When a collector gave twenty-one guineas, at the Strawberry-hill sale, for a letter from Cromwell to his wife, people held up their hands in wild amazement at such folly; but such folly (if folly it can be called) was exceeded the other day by Mr. John Young, of Blackheath, giving for a letter from Cromwell to his son Richard a still larger sum, viz., £27 6s. The letter is printed in Mr. Carlyle's volumes.

Joe Miller's tomb is at this present moment lying flat on its face in the Portugal-street burying-ground of St Clement Danes, and the grave of the immortal Joe is concealed by scaffolding and rubbish. We should be sorry to see the grave altogether obliterated, or the stone moved from its present site; but we fear that the new King's College Hospital buildings now going on will interfere with Joe's *hic jacet*; though Mr. Bellamy, the architect, will, we are assured, take care of poor Joe, and place his head-stone in some fairly conspicuous place near to its present site. Whoever feels an interest in Joe and his "jests" should visit his grave before its exact position has become altogether untraceable.

The chief topic of conversation in literary circles during the present week has been a pamphlet from America, entitled "A Gross Literary Fraud Exposed, relating to the publication of 'Worcester's Dictionary' in London." "Worcester's Dictionary" is, in its integrity, an American publication; the London bookseller complained of, and in no measured terms, is Mr. H. G. Bohn. The pamphlet reveals one or two curious literary points. America possesses two rival Dictionaries of the English language, "Webster's" and "Worcester's." Now Webster hates Worcester, and Worcester hates Webster, with all the fury of female resentment. Each scorns the book of the other. They would not assist one another for untold gold. Indeed, if Webster was to introduce a new good word into his Dictionary, Worcester would not adopt it, because Webster introduced it. Webster would do exactly the same by Worcester. Imagine then Mr. Worcester's surprise, when he heard the announcement of a dictionary published in London, professing to be "compiled from the materials of Noah Webster, LL.D., by Joseph E. Worcester." Here he is made to do, what he had not done, and what he would evidently cut his right hand off, rather than attempt to do. Mr. Bohn, if the pamphlet is correct, has turned the two American enemies into one cage. The complaint calls for some explanation—while the pamphlet itself reminds us, in parts, of Pope's famous saying, that "he would allow a dictionary-maker to know the meaning of one word, but not of two words put together."

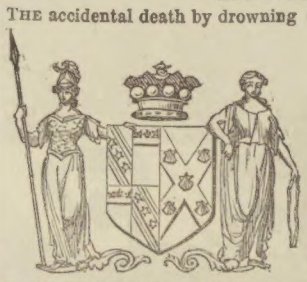
We can recommend a visit to the National Gallery. Almost all the pictures have been newly hung—the walls have been re-papered in a maroon or chocolate colour—and in the hanging, attention has been paid to the several schools to which the painters belong. Thus, Velasquez is hung between Murillo and Zurbaran. The rooms, however, are too small to allow of any full carrying out of the scheme of schools. The large Turner looks very noble in its new hanging. There are also a few additions to the collection described in another part of our paper of this week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. CECIL JOHN LAWLESS, M.P.

It was only last week that we recorded the death of Lord Cloncurry. We have now the melancholy duty of announcing that of his Lordship's second son, the member for Clonmel, which took place at his residence, Blackrock, Cork, on the 5th inst. The Hon. Cecil Lawless was born 1st August, 1820; and married, 7th February, 1848, Frances Georgiana, daughter of the late Morris Townsend, Esq., of Shepperton, co. Cork, and widow of the late John Wm. Digby, Esq., of Landenstown. Mr. Lawless represented the borough of Clonmel, for which he sat in three Parliaments.

LADY LANGFORD.



The accidental death by drowning of Lady Langford, on the 4th inst., is a subject of painful regret. Her Ladyship had been on a visit to Ardgillan Castle, the residence of Colonel Taylor; and, about one o'clock on Friday week, went, accompanied by her maid, to bathe—as she had accustomed herself to do, daily, summer and winter—at a bathing-place connected with the castle by a bridge near the railway. The sea was very rough, and the lady was unfortunately carried by the waves into deep water, and drowned before she could be extricated from the violence of the sea. The body was recovered and conveyed to the castle.

Lady Langford had only attained her thirty-third year. She was eldest daughter of the late Edward Michael Conolly, Esq., of Castletown. Her marriage to Lord Langford took place 28th July, 1846; and its issue consists of one daughter and two sons.

THE HON. LADY LEVINGE.

The Hon. Elizabeth Anne, Lady Levinge, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle, died at her residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 28th ult., after a tedious illness. Her Ladyship, who had reached the age of 67, was daughter of Thomas Boothby Parkyns, first Lord Rancliffe, and sister of Maria Charlotte, Princess Polignac. She married the late Sir Richard Levinge in 1810, whom she survived little more than five years. Her death is regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom her amiable disposition and kindness of heart had endeared her. Her Ladyship's remains were conveyed from Knockdrin Castle on Saturday morning last, for interment in Portnashangan Church.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

Sir Edward Parry has communicated to the *Times* the accompanying brief sketch of the proceedings of Lieut. Cresswell from the time he left the *Investigator* in Mercy Bay, till he arrived in England as the bearer of Captain M'Clure's despatches. This sketch Sir Edward Parry believes to be necessary to complete the record of these events up to the present time:—

Before Captain M'Clure left the *Investigator* for Melville Island, he arranged for Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell to follow with the more sickly part of the crew. The party consisted of Mr. Wynniett (Mate, now Lieutenant, invalided home), Mr. Piers (assistant-surgeon), Mr. Miertsching (Esquimaux interpreter), and 24 petty officers, marines, and seamen.

April 15th, at 5.30 a.m.—They left the ship, the remaining part of the officers and ship's company giving them three hearty cheers. There was one sick man on the sledge from the time they left the ship until their arrival at the *Resolute*. The wind blew strong from the westward, with snow-drift; but, as all the requisite arrangements had been made for their start, Lieutenant Cresswell did not postpone it. At six p.m. they sighted the eastern land of the bay, and found by it that they had made a good course. Shortly after leaving the ship Corporal Farquharson and Joseph Tacey broke down, and were obliged to fall out of the drag-ropes—the former having pains in the chest, the latter suffering from a fall shortly before leaving the *Investigator*. They encamped on Point Back, about ten miles from the ship. On the 16th they started at six a.m.; but travelling proved very heavy, and the men already showed signs of weakness. The 17th they rounded Cape Hamilton. The ice had been thrown up by tremendous external pressure, between which and the land they had to drag the sledges. To accomplish this they were obliged to double-man the sledges—taking two over at a time. As soon as they found a chance of pushing their way through the hummocky barrier that lined the shore, they struck off on to the sea-ice, and encamped about two miles from the land.

April 22nd.—They sighted Melville Island. Their daily journeys varied; sometimes the sun gave them a look to cheer them on their way; but, generally speaking, the weather was gloomy: the men suffering from weakness and fatigue, and the difficulty of drawing the sledges increasing from day to day. The ice was extremely rough and hummocky. One day they came upon a large field of ice from which the wind had blown away the snow, and the weight of the sledges appeared comparatively nothing. They were passing rapidly along, when one man was found to be missing. It was a poor fellow who had showed symptoms of mental imbecility, but until then had travelled with the rest. The detention was grievous, but unavoidable. They sent back to search for him, and found him in a pond of melted snow. From that time great difficulty was experienced in getting him along. He was always throwing himself on the snow to lie down. They dared not put him on one of the sledges, as already the weight was great enough for their enfeebled party, with one man totally unable to walk and their needful baggage.

April 30th.—At 6.30 a.m., just as they were beginning their day's march, two men were seen coming towards the tents from the eastward. They proved to be Mr. Pim and a seaman, with a sledge and dogs; he had been sent out by Captain Kellett to assist them in, and land some stores in Winter Harbour. He was much surprised to find this party so far advanced in their journey. Lieutenant Cresswell wished him to land the things, as they did not require any immediate assistance. At this time Charles Anderson, being unable to walk any further, was taken on the sledge. Notwithstanding this extra weight, they made excellent progress, the men being in high spirits on the strength of being so near the *Resolute*.

May 2nd.—They started at eleven p.m., and arrived on board the *Resolute* at four a.m. on the following day. Captains Kellett and M'Clure met them on the floe. Captain Kellett gave them the heartiest welcome. The journey from the *Investigator* was made in sixteen days, the distance 170 miles.

The day following (May 4) Captain M'Clure set off on his return to his ship, and was accompanied by the surgeon of the *Resolute*, with instructions to examine into the health of the crew; Captain Kellett, as senior officer, having determined that, if twenty able-bodied men volunteered to remain with Captain M'Clure, that gauntles officer should be at liberty to stay by his ship and attempt to bring her through, should the season render it possible.

It was Captain Kellett's strenuous wish that a party of the *Investigator's* men should go on to the *North Star*, at Beechey Island; but as, out of twenty-four, only two were not affected with scurvy, he was obliged to

abandon the design. Captain Kellett placed the *Investigator's* despatches in the hand of Lieutenant Cresswell, with directions to proceed to the *North Star* in company with Mr. Roche (mate), with a party of eleven men, the boatswain of the *Resolute*, and Lieutenant Wynniett, of the *Investigator*.

On the 13th of May they saw two musk oxen. Lieutenant Cresswell and Mr. Roche went in pursuit. They wished to have shot only the cow, but, having wounded her, the bull would not let them approach her; they, therefore, had to shoot him also. The sledge being very heavily laden, they could not take more than the hind quarters of the cow away with them. Such is Arctic life. For eighteen months before quitting the *Investigator* nearly starved, and now leaving 800 or 900 lbs. of excellent fresh beef for the wolves and foxes!

On the morning of the 2nd of June they arrived on board the *North Star*, Capt. Pullen, at Beechey Island. The journey was 300 miles, and had occupied four weeks to accomplish.

On the 8th of August the *Phœnix* arrived, commanded by Capt. Inglefield. At that time Capt. Pullen had been away a month from the *North Star*, to communicate with Sir Edward Belcher. By the time he returned the season was rapidly advancing, and the opinion of the most experienced was decided that Capt. Inglefield, in the *Phœnix*, should no longer delay his return home, without further waiting for Sir Edward Belcher's arrival at Beechey Island.

On the 23rd of August the *Phœnix* left Beechey Island. She touched at Disco, at Lievely taking in coals, and at Hollesteinburg, where they put in to complete their astronomical observations. At both places they met with Esquimaux, and joined with them in the dance and song. The women were clean and neat, and peculiarly simple and modest in their conduct.

On the 4th of October Capt. Inglefield and Lieut. Cresswell landed at Thurso, at the extreme north of Scotland. Fifty-three hours' travelling brought them to London. On Friday, Oct. 7, they arrived at the Admiralty, with tidings that the geographical question of the long-sought-for North-West Passage had been satisfactorily solved.

SKETCHES OF STRIKES AND RIOTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

To give a mere catalogue of the strikes which have occurred in the factory districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and parts of Yorkshire, of which Manchester is the commercial centre, would occupy many columns of this journal. We select a few of those to which general interest attaches, either for their magnitude or for the evidence they afford of changes and revolutions in the industrial history of the country.

It is not since the inventions of the spinning-jenny, the mule, the self-actor, the carding-cylinder, the willow, the elephant, the "devil," the power-loom, the "speeded" loom, or the many mechanical and chemical appliances to bleaching, dyeing, and printing, that strikes have become prevalent; though most persons who have written of them date their commencement at the period when spinning-mills arose—namely, between 1765 and 1769. Strikes were as frequent before the invention of the jenny in 1765 as since; but they affected fewer persons.

A street and lane near the present centre of Manchester, retains the name of "Spinning Field." In that field—on the grass in summer time, in sheds around it in wet weather—hundreds of women, sometimes a thousand at once, sat on low stools, each with her single wheel and spindle; or, if the wheel and spindle were of a construction not admitting the woman to be seated, she tripped backward, forward, and again backward, over two or three yards of space, "whirring" the wheel with her right hand, its band making the spindle revolve, her left hand drawing out the attenuating thread from the spindle's point. Merry days were those for the women. They kept the weavers at work, or at "play," as they had a mind. When they struck work it was not against a great master manufacturer, but, in most instances, against the operative weavers. Females earned more money at spinning than men did on the looms. A weaver would go out several hours in the morning collecting weft from the women for his day's work, giving one the present of a ribbon and another a promise, besides payment, before he could obtain what he required. In country districts the weaver had to travel many miles to farm-houses, hamlets, and villages, to look for his weft, and frequently returned without it. The warp (longitudinal threads; weft, transverse threads) was furnished to him by the Manchester chapmen, who went through the country with pack-horses. It was chiefly linen yarn from Ireland, the weft only being of cotton, although the product of the two was called "Manchester cotton."

In 1763 there were riots in Manchester, Bolton, Wigan, and Warrington, about wages and against strangers. These were the only towns, except Blackburn and Lancaster, which were then manufacturing places; but even Lancaster was more noted for its shipping than its weaving trade. As for Preston, it remained the aristocratic town of the county, many years after that time. In those days the gentry of landed estate did not throng to London, as now. "Proud Preston," as it was designated, was the focus of gentility for the north-west of England. It had, however, a considerable shipping-trade in its river, the Ribble; but, like that in the Lune, at Lancaster, it has been absorbed in the docks of stupendous Liverpool.

In 1765, James Hargreaves, a weaver, at Stonehill Moor, two miles south-east of Blackburn, adjoining Peel-Fold (humble patrimony of a weaver, who had a large family of sons and one daughter; three looms in his house, and half a dozen cows in the yard—his name Robert Peel), in that year and place, James Hargreaves invented the spinning-frame. A hand-wheel, as then used by the women, was upset one day, while an impudent Manchester chapman attempted a familiarity with the daughter of the landlady at Knuzden Brook. The girl rose indignantly from her wheel; it fell backward; the horizontal spindle standing vertically, and still continuing to revolve. While others present betted that the presumptuous youth could not snatch a kiss from the indignant maiden, Hargreaves watched the revolving spindle; and a thought—an inspiration of thought—carried him instantly from the ale-house home. He laid his wife's spinning-wheel on its back, the horizontal spindle turned vertically; made the wheel revolve; drew a roving of cotton into a thread; and reasoned thus: why should not the band from the wheel move more spindles than one, each spindle twisting a thread? Why should I not make a clamp (two pieces of timber) to lay hold of a number of rovings, to draw them from the spindle, as my finger and thumb now draw one? Why not fix this clamp upon a frame—the frame upon four travelling wheels?

It was done. His wife, in admiration, asked, "But whot will thou ca't, Jem?" "What an oo ca't after thysen', Jenny; they ca'd thee 'Spinnin'' Jenny afore aw got thee. What an oo ca't 'Spinnin' Jenny?'"

[The present writer gives this, and the other incidents now first published, on the authority of some very old persons at Church and Accrington, with whom a few years back he associated, while collecting materials for a history of strikes.]

Coeval with the spinning-jenny was the carding-cylinder of Robert Peel. Both drew forth mobs of women, with tinder and matches, to burn the machines—tramping in their wooden-soled clogs on the stone causeways—and shouting with voices which made strong-hearted men tremble—even the stout and resolute Robert Peel, that sturdy father of four grown-up sons. You may, in fancy, see him, as he was then seen in the gap of a hedge; a blue woollen apron before him, and wearing a calf-skin waistcoat, the hair outward. He and his grown sons—William, Edmund, Robert (afterwards Sir Robert), and Jonathan, have by this time erected dye and print works at Brookside, carding and spinning works at Altham. He has a ware-room in Blackburn, in the Black Bull Inn yard. Yesterday the mob razed it to the ground. In the night they have been to Brookside, have fired the premises, and left them a smoking ruin. His sons have been hurt in the affray, and now the mob return from Blackburn, and, scouring through the fields, seem bent to Altham. He has come to the Fold, where no machinery is, to watch for the safety of Mrs. Peel, daughter Anne, and the younger children. He watches the streams of insurgent women from the gap in the hedge at bottom of his meadow. In two hours Altham is on fire; before night it is a wreck. His neighbours, James Hargreaves, wife and children, have fled for their lives, have gone towards Manchester in the night, and are hunted to-day. If he and family remain at Peel Fold to-night they may not be alive to-morrow: they also flee. Hargreaves reaches Nottingham poor and dispirited; but after a time unites with Mr. Strutt, and works his inventions, and so the fortunes of the Strutts arise. Robert Peel, with no home of safety in Lancashire, settles down with his younger children at Burton-on-Trent, in Staffordshire. His son Robert finds pure water and green sward for a bleach-field, at Bury, seven miles from Manchester, and bleaches, dyes, prints; takes a partner; marries partner's daughter; has a son born on Shrove Tuesday, 1788, whose birthday is kept on "pancake day" every year; and hence the lad never shows his face but children run after him, clattering in wooden clogs, and shouting, "Pancake Bob," which annoys him so much, that leaving for Harrow School, he does not visit Bury till he has become famous as a statesman. But now, 1853, his statues are in the market-place, and on yonder lofty hill. At Whitsuntide of this year, 1853, the writer was beside the statue in the market-place, while twelve thousand holiday faces stood around—children, fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, all better dressed—all meeting well-dressed friends from other towns—all workers for better wages—all fresh from homes with better filled cupboards than ever known before—all in the bright May sunshine trooping around the statue which addressed them—if ever statue spoke to human understanding—(Oh! that artists who clothe modern statesmen in Roman togas, and surround them with allegories, had been there that day, and had seen this statue speaking to that people!) "It may be I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abode of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow; when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice!"

What an unhappy result of adverse incidents and absence of that spirit of arbitration, the mutual concessions, the friendly conferences between employers and employed, such as the cotton school of politicians tell us should, and would if they had their way, settle the disputes of nations, instead of armies and fleets; what an unhappy issue it is that Bury, so sunny-faced in May, should, with work still to do, bread still to eat, though a bad harvest has made it dear—should in November have its factories closed, its people gathered in gloomy discontent, not one step taken towards the rational settlement of trade differences more worthy of an intelligent people than at and before the invention of the first mill machinery. To return to that early period!

In 1768, Preston was the theatre of destructive riots. They arose from a contested election, but are memorable in the annals of manufactures as introducing to us one of the Preston voters, who was subsequently the centre-man of many riots and strikes. This was Richard Arkwright, son of a freeman of Preston (one of thirteen children), who possessed the franchise as a scot-and-lot voter, although he had been a resident—as barber, and dealer in hair—at Bolton. He had been for several years attempting the discovery of Perpetual Motion; latterly to spin cotton by rollers—a pair of rapidly-revolving rollers drawing the roving of cotton from a pair moving slowly. He was now, in the outhouse of one Smalley, an innkeeper, engaged in perfecting this machine in Preston. General Burgoyne (natural son of an Earl of Derby, afterwards the commander who surrendered his troops to the Americans at Saratoga) contested the election on the Stanley interest—the family being ground-landlords at Preston then as at this day. Richard Arkwright is said to have had his "scot-and-lot" paid in his behalf, for occupation of Smalley's outhouse, to enable him to vote for Burgoyne; but, being too poorly clothed (his time spent on his machine, not in idleness), he also required a new coat before he could go to the polling-place. A father and two sons come from a "stone delph," as one of the local aristocracy subsequently taunted them, to riot and vote on that occasion. They continued to be working quarrymen for some years after; but took to spinning cotton, and were among the first, if not the first, to introduce the cotton trade to Preston. Their name was Horrocks. The family has for several generations been recognised as one of the highest in "Proud Preston." Of the two sons, John Horrocks was M.P. for Preston before the general election of 1802. In that year his brother Samuel was returned. The only trace of Samuel's politics is his vote for the impeachment of Lord Melville. It will be observed from current reports that this family is concerned in the "lock-out" of the Preston workers in 1853.

In 1769 Arkwright had, with the assistance of Smalley and others, erected his first mill at Birkacre, near Chorley. It was attacked and wrecked by mobs the same year. He fled to Manchester, but was driven by mobs of spinning-women from thence also. He went to Cromford, in Derbyshire, where, finding a fall of water to drive his machinery, he erected the cradle of the cotton trade, and of his own colossal fortunes. It may be remarked that the stream of water at Chorley, from which Arkwright was chased away by the mobs of 1769, was that on which Mr. Richard Cobden attained eminence as a calico-printer subsequent to 1830. He, too, had to contend with strikes and mobs.

At West Houghton, in the same neighbourhood, some of the earliest cotton-mills were destroyed in 1769 by insurgent women—the men, who were weavers at time, being on the side of the mills, rather than on that of the spinning-women. West Houghton is, perhaps, the only place in Lancashire possessing in abundance all the elements of manufactures that did not recover from popular hostility.

A. S.

THE PRESTON WAGES DISPUTE.

The Preston strike, or "lock out," as the operatives contend it ought to be called, still continues, and neither manufacturers nor work-people show signs of giving way. The magnitude of the industrial operations suspended will be seen, when we state that the dispute closes the mills of 41 firms, suspends a nominal horse-power of 3300, throws 21,000 hands (nearly one-half of them women and children) out of work, arrests weekly earnings amounting in the aggregate to £10,000 or £11,000, and stops 1,400,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. It is difficult to appreciate the full significance of these statistics; yet such are the results, in one town only, of subjecting the relations between capital and labour to a principle of combined action when disputes arise.

The facts of the case seem to be that in 1847, when a general 10 per cent reduction took place, the millowners either promised their operatives—or they believed so—a general 10 per cent advance on the rates of piecework as soon as prosperity returned. Prosperity came, but with it no general rise—or at least none to the extent looked for. Dissatisfaction began to prevail; but the weavers had no union in Preston until the recent strike in Stockport, when delegates came over to collect subscriptions for the hands out there. The Stockport masters having succumbed to the pressure put upon them, the new-born committee of the Preston Weavers' Union, and the older committee of the Preston Spinners' Union, thought that the time had come for insisting on a general rise of payments in their respective trades there. They were encouraged to do so by some of the Stockport masters, who, having made the required advance, considered themselves as placed at a disadvantage in the Manchester market with those of Preston, in producing the same descriptions of goods. The operatives, having struck work in several factories, turned the machinery of their unions to account, in supporting the unemployed from the contributions of those still at work. Then the associated masters, feeling that the intention was to take them in detail, closed their mills; so that the strike may be correctly described a masters' strike. The townspeople of Preston who are not in-

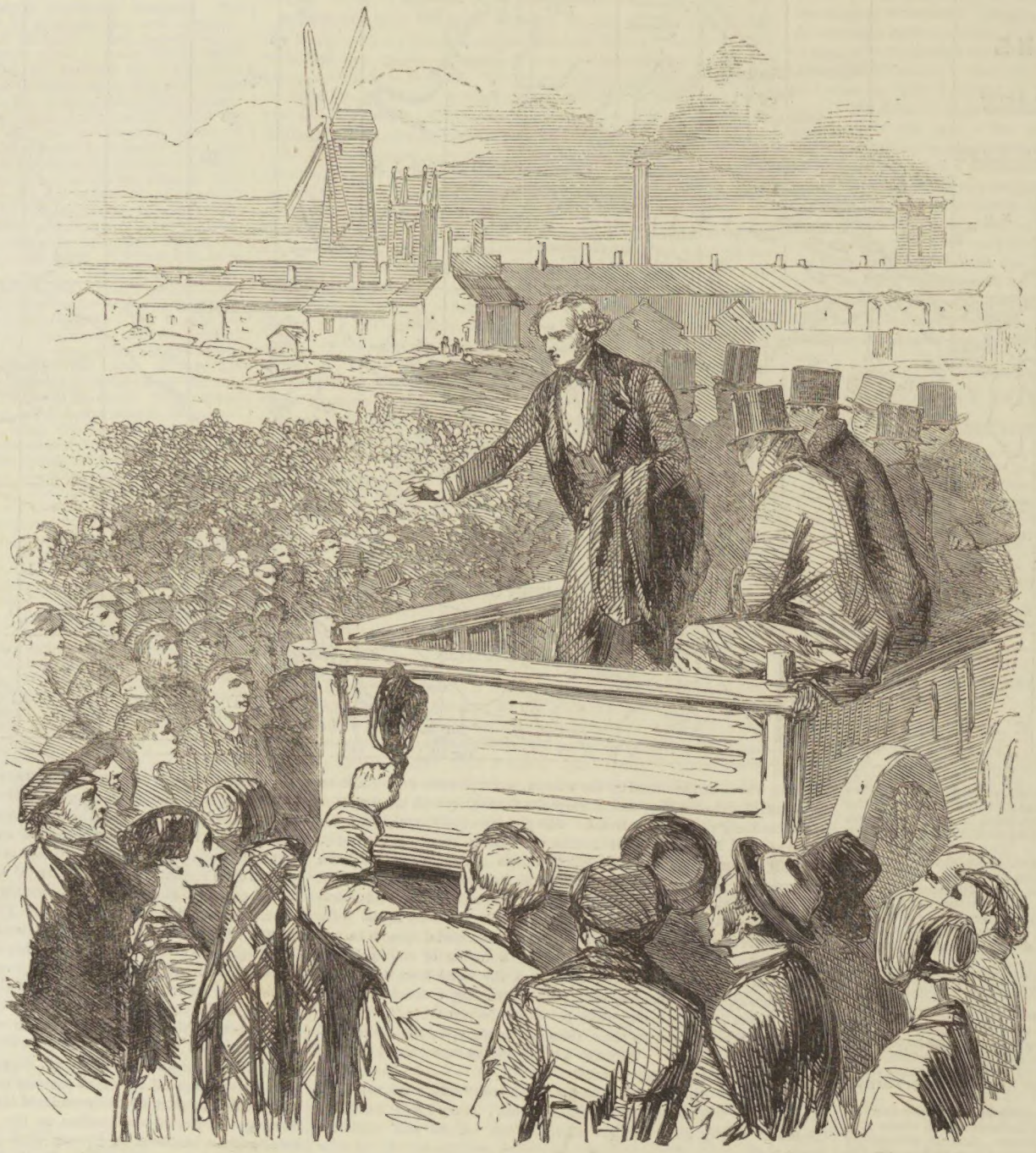
volved in the question, and can look at it impartially, have a general impression that, if the hands are without excuse for their conduct, the masters have acted with undue precipitation and severity. They are blamed for countenancing the principle of combined action in questions of the rate of wages. They are blamed for a generally stern and unbending demeanour towards their operatives, which freezes their sympathy, and lays the groundwork for constant suspicion and occasional violent ruptures, like the present. During their recent prosperity they are accused of not behaving liberally to their hands; and they certainly taunt them with not having chosen the proper time for their strike, with trade bad and provisions rising. When they resolved to close their mills they gave a month's notice, but they accompanied the announcement with no words of warning or advice. They neither called their hands together nor expostulated with them singly, nor resorted to any of those expedients which might have counteracted the influence of the agitators. Perhaps the discipline of the mills (which, by the way, is complained of as oppressive in many minor points of order and regulation) rendered all this hauteur necessary; but, even on the necessity and prudence of a general lock-out, there are grounds for questioning their conduct.

A meeting of the masters' association was held at Preston on Friday last, when the following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting, on its rising, do adjourn to Thursday, the 1st of December next; but that the committee be requested to call a meeting at an earlier period, if they are of opinion that it will be conducive to the settlement of the question on the basis of the foregoing resolution; provided also they are satisfied that the general body of operatives are prepared to emancipate themselves from the dictation of parties who have an interest in prolonging the unfortunate dispute between the employers and the employed.

That, whereas an advance of wages was offered to the operatives of Preston and the neighbourhood on the 19th day of August last, which offer was dictated more by a desire to preserve the harmony and general good feeling that then prevailed in the town, than by anything in the state of trade warranting such advance; and whereas the same has not been generally accepted by the operatives, through the interference of the same mischievous and irresponsible parties who have been the cause of all the distress brought upon the town; and whereas the prospects of the trade have materially altered for the worse:

It is therefore the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that whenever the time shall arrive for the re-opening of the mills, the rate of wages shall be the same as was paid on or before the 1st of March last, subject, however, to such alterations as may be recommended by the committee in particular cases.



THE PRESTON STRIKE.—MR. COWELL ADDRESSING AN OPEN-AIR MEETING OF FACTORY OPERATIVES, IN THE ORCHARD.

The operatives, on their part, have not been idle. Delegates have been despatched to Birmingham, Manchester, the Potteries, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns and places to arouse the trades there and obtain subscriptions.

Numerous meetings have been held in the open air, of one of which we present an Engraving. The speaker is Mr. Cowell, who has taken a leading part in the strike, and whose portrait we give. A meeting was held in the Temperance-hall on Sunday, the 23rd ult. About 70 delegates were present. The amount received that day for the maintenance of the operatives was £1687, including the large sum of £613 contributed by Blackburn, and £110 by Preston. On Monday, the 24th ult., the first payment was made to the operatives by the Amalgamated Committee. The payment took place in the Temperance-hall, formerly a cockpit, and situated in a narrow lane leading out of Fishergate, close to the old church. At the table on the right were arranged paper packets of money, counted out and brought from a small room, the door of which is seen a little to the left of the table (see Illustration). The chairman called over the names of hands from the various mills, who thereupon came up to the paymaster and received their money. The weavers, minders, beamers, and dressers were paid with 6s., and the tenters with 2s. The spinners, self-actor minders, &c., got 7s. each; the card-room hands from 1s. to 9d.; and the throstle-spinners from 3s. 6d. to 9d. The recipients seemed, on the whole, satisfied with the rate of allowance. The tenth report of the Preston power-loom weavers, dated November 2, shows an income for the last week of £1790 14s. 3d., and an expenditure of £1786 0s. 3½d.; leaving a balance in hand of £4 13s. 11½d.

The manufactures of Preston are chiefly of the coarser descriptions, being intended for exportation to the India, China, and foreign markets. Of this class of goods what has recently been remarked with regard to the cotton manufacture generally holds true, that the number of mills is not increasing in Manchester itself, and that they are now established in the surrounding towns, which are thus becoming great centres of population. The reasons assigned for this are, briefly, that in Manchester land is dear, rates are heavy, the hands little under control, and wages high; whereas in the neighbouring places the large area of ground required for mills is cheaply obtained, the local charges are still light, facilities exist for exercising a considerable amount of influence over the operatives, wages are low, and labour is abundant. Preston is one of these places. There the millowner gets the ground upon which his establishment stands upon favourable terms. He can build cottages for his hands, thus keeping them about him. The local rates have not yet been burdened by heavy charges for constabulary and other objects; there is a military force at hand to suppress disturbances; and, as it is a frontier town to the Manchester district in one direction, and near Liverpool and Fleetwood, it used to catch a large Irish immigration; and still receives from the agricultural districts to the north a considerable supply of hands wherewith to feed the labour market and keep down wages.

It has been stated by the speakers at the open-air meetings that the Preston factory operatives receive from 20 to 30 per cent lower wages than are given in other towns. The two largest sections of operatives here are spinners and weavers—the former usually spinning in the same mill the yarn which the latter convert into cotton cloth.

In 1836 the spinners combined to obtain an advance of wages from the masters; the result of which was that the masters combined also, closed their mills, and, after fifteen weeks' struggle, starved them into a surrender. The misery and suffering which that struggle entailed have not been obliterated by a lapse of seventeen years. Many of the small shopkeepers were ruined, hundreds of homes were completely broken up by it, and debts were incurred which, even now, remain unpaid. So strong was the impression produced by it that hardly any of those who were active on that occasion take part in the present strike, and some of the prime movers then do not hesitate to condemn the folly and rashness with which this crisis has been precipitated.

PAYMENT OF OPERATIVES, IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL, PRESTON.

ORD MAYOR'S SHOW, 1853.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

WEDNESDAY was as bright and bracing a Ninth of November as ever illumed the civic calendar. To say that the accustomed show took place would not be altogether correct, since the pageant was, in great part, remodelled; and was a very successful sequence of the tasteful example set by Sir John Musgrove, Lord Mayor in 1850. His show was a sort of anticipatory illustration of the glories of the Great Exhibition of the following year; and Lord Mayor Sidney's show on Wednesday, was an emblematic pageant of a like national character. It was, indeed, a procession of All Nations. The promise of novelty drew forth crowds of citizens from the by-streets, courts, and alleys; and these thousands were greatly augmented before eleven o'clock from the metropolitan boroughs and the suburban districts. The bridges were crowded by eager spectators, desirous of viewing the civic procession by water; the weather being unusually fine for this portion of the pageant. The river steamers were gaily decorated, the church towers and spires displayed their flags, and the bells rang merrily. Possibly, the crowd was greatly increased by the expectation that the days of Lord Mayor's Shows are numbered by the Corporation Commission.

There were three great points of attraction—viz., Guildhall, Fish-street-hill, and Billingsgate. In the neighbourhood of Guildhall the crowd was excessive, and the shouts of the populace gave a most welcome salute to the new Lord Mayor. The various commercial houses in the locality were decorated with flags, and the windows were graced with female beauty still more brilliant and imposing.

The procession formed at Guildhall, and moved along King-street, through Gresham-street, Princes-street, Lombard-street, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, Eastcheap, to Fish-street-hill, in the order as given in the annexed programme. The crowd at this point was immense: the streets, windows, and house-tops were crowded with human beings; as were the houses in the neighbourhood of Fish-street-hill, which commanded a good view of the procession, as it diverged from Eastcheap in its way to Billingsgate-market. Here, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities embarked in the state barges waiting for them.

Shortly before two o'clock, the firing of guns from the wharf of Messrs Searle, the City barge-master, announced the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the civic functionaries at Westminster: long before that period Palace-yard, Westminster-hall, and the several courts, were filled with an assemblage of well-dressed persons, principally of the gentler sex. The Civic barge having drawn up at the landing-place at the east end of the Royal Palace of Westminster, the Lord Mayor and civic authorities proceeded in state to the Court of Exchequer, and took up their position within the bar; the Lord Chief Baron wearing the gold collar, SS; Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Platt also appearing in their scarlet robes. The Recorder then in a brief address presented the Lord Mayor to the Barons. The Lord Chief Baron having expressed his satisfaction of the choice of the Livery in the appointment of their chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Recorder then, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Wire, invited their Lordships to the banquet at Guildhall

The Lord Chief Baron intimated that some of the Judges would attend. The civic authorities then proceeded to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The Recorder having presented the Lord Mayor, invited the Judges to the Banquet. The Lord Mayor then re-embarked on board the City barge, and proceeded to Blackfriars-bridge; where, having joined the procession, it returned to Guildhall.

The following is the programme of the procession, from which it will be seen that the earlier portion consisted of the civic authorities, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen who have not passed the chair, and the late Lord Mayor Then commenced the new portion of the Show, which was arranged and carried out by Mr. F. Fenton, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the City Clerk of the Works:—

PROGRAMME OF THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
City Marshal's Man.
Pensioners of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.
Yeomen of the Guard.
Private Pensioners.
Mates.
Boat's Crew.
Cockswains.
Boatswains.
Inspecting Boatswains.
Two Police Constables.
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Innholders.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
The Royal Standard.
The Arms of the Innholders' Company.
The Arms of Sir Chapman Marshall.
The Arms of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire.
The Clerk of the Company, in his Chariot.
The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Master in his Chariot.
The Under Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers.
A Military Band.
The Barge Master.
Watermen bearing the following banners:—
The Royal Standard.
The Union Jack.
The Arms of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire.
The City Arms.
The Arms of the Lord Mayor.
The Company's Arms.
The Clerk of the Company, in his Chariot.
The Wardens, in their Carriages.
The Upper Beadle of the Company.
The Master of the Company, in his Chariot.
The Under City Marshal, on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen, bearing the various Colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.
A Grand Military Band.
The Common Council of the Lord Mayor's Ward, in their Carriages.
The Two Under-Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Secondary.
The Three Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriff's Court.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.

The Innholders' Company. The Innholders' Company.
The Girdlers' Company. The Girdlers' Company.
Police Constables. Police Constables.

Farrier on Horseback. Farrier on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.

Mr. Sheriff WALLIS in his State Chariot.
Mr. Sheriff WIRE in his State Chariot.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
The Late LORD MAYOR.
Trumpeters on Horseback.

BANNER OF JUSTICE.
A CAR,
Drawn by Six Horses, Three abreast, containing
"JUSTICE,"
BANNER OF THE NATIONS,
Borne by Herald.

Attendants on Foot. Attendants on Foot.

STANDARD-BEARERS OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONS,
ON HORSEBACK,
In the Costumes of their Several Countries:—

France,	Russia,	Spain,	Greece,
Italy,	China,	Germany,	India,
Turkey,	North America,	Persia,	South America.

A CART OF AUSTRALIA,
DRAWN BY TWO OXEN,
Containing an Australian Digger.
BANNER OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Countryman, with Implements of Industry. Country Girl, with Implements of Industry.
Country Girl, with Implements of Industry. Countryman, with Implements of Industry.

Attendants on Foot. Attendants on Foot.

A CAR,
Drawn by Nine Horses, Three Abreast, containing
"PEACE AND PROSPERITY."
THE LADY MAYORESS, IN HER STATE CARRIAGE,
Will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS, MOUNTED.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
in his State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses.
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour on Horseback.

(For the account of the Banquet at Guildhall, see page 413.)

MUSIC.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Considering the injury done to the public taste—not in this country alone, but throughout the whole world of music—by the fashionable professors of the pianoforte, who have turned this noble instrument into a gymnastic machine, and its music into an unmeaning display of manual dexterity, it is "refreshing" to find signal exceptions among the most eminent musicians of our own country, who refuse to descend to such a prostitution of their art; and, in their compositions as well as their performances, make the pianoforte the vehicle of the grandest and most beautiful conceptions which can be expressed by music. The late Felix Mendelssohn, who added to his other gifts that of being the greatest performer on the pianoforte and the organ that the present century has seen, was, in this, as in every other respect, true to the art he loved;

Among the faithless, faithful only he.

Among the idols of fashion—the Thalbergs, Doehlers, Dreyschocks, Schuloffs, De Meyers—who made their triumphant tours through Europe, while wondering crowds shouted applause of their brilliant inanities, Mendelssohn, who could have beat them all even on their own ground, never for an instant descended to it His own most original genius, nurtured in the great school of music, at the head of which Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven stand pre-eminent, produced no fruit unworthy of those classic masters. In his compositions for the pianoforte, as in all his other works, he religiously preserved those forms of construction—those orders (we may call them) of musical architecture, which the experience of ages has consecrated as the most beautiful in themselves, and the most susceptible of endless variety of application—the Sonata, the Concerto, the Quartet, the Trio; and, even in his lightest productions, those *lieder ohne worte* (or "songs without words") which have enchanted the whole world, he has adhered to the purest models of vocal melody and expression. Mendelssohn, in short, stands as a mighty bulwark against the inroads of barbarism—a bulwark becoming stronger and stronger as the influence of his works (notwithstanding his own lamented loss) is daily becoming greater and more general.

It is pleasing, we repeat, to find that, among our own pianists and composers for the pianoforte, those who deservedly enjoy the highest reputation, and exert a corresponding influence in the amateur world, are following in the footsteps of Felix Mendelssohn.

We are led, in the first place, to associate the name of Sterndale Bennett with that of Mendelssohn, from two circumstances—that our countryman was the great master's immediate and favourite scholar, and that he possesses a kindred genius. In all his numerous compositions for the pianoforte, Mr. Bennett has always supported the dignity of his art. In his Concertos, his Sonatas, his Trios, &c., we find the purest forms of beauty, a brilliant imagination and deep feeling, never debased by the showy trickery of the day. His fine Sonata-duo for the piano and violoncello, dedicated to his unrivalled friend Piatti, though a recent work, is already known to amateurs. Even his lightest productions are distinguished by the same classical purity. The last of these, which has just appeared, is an arrangement for the pianoforte of the set of six songs published by him a good many years ago. These beautiful melodies, which have given such general delight in their original form, preserve their beauties in this new shape. They are "Songs without Words;" and are the most interesting little instrumental pieces that can be imagined. The most celebrated of them, "To Chloe, in sickness," will be found especially tender and charming. Another new production of his, a "Capriccio in A minor," though it has a few fanciful flights and transitions, is very unlike the incoherent rhapsodies given to the world under cover of the convenient title "capriccio." Its form is quite symmetrical, and one elegant idea runs through the whole of it. It is, moreover, easy to execute, and within the reach of any well-taught amateur.

A new work by Mr. Lindsay Sloper is a fresh proof of the distinguished author's classical spirit. It is a Sonata for the pianoforte and violin in A major; a highly-wrought and most masterly composition, worthy of companionship with the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. It consists of a vigorous Allegro in A; a movement in C, in the graceful Tempo di Minuetto of the older masters; an Adagio, likewise in C, full of sentiment and expression; and a Presto, in the style of a Neapolitan dance, in A minor, passing into and closing in the primary major key. This Sonata requires fine players on both instruments; but its beautiful effects will amply repay the trouble bestowed upon it.

Another eminent musician, who, though a German, may be regarded as naturalized among us—Mr. Benedict—is one of those who, both by his compositions, and his instructions, contributes to resist the inroads of bad taste and frivolity. We find among the most recent publications for the pianoforte, two little pieces, which he has entitled "Evening Thoughts." The one in E major, dedicated to Lindsay Sloper, is exceedingly short and simple—a melodious idea, expanded, almost unconsciously, as it were, in the mind of an artist. The other, in C sharp minor, dedicated to Otto Goldschmidt (the husband of Jenny Lind), is also founded on a simple and melodious idea, but it is elaborately wrought out, and impassioned in its expression. Such pieces played in a congenial spirit, not only delight the ear for the moment, but leave a permanent impression on the mind.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

These concerts promise more and more to be successful. On Wednesday last Exeter-hall was fuller than it had been on any previous evening of the series. They are improving, too, in quality. The selections are made with better judgment, and the effects of Mr. Benedict's skilful direction are apparent in the performance of the orchestra. As these concerts must be chiefly made up of popular music, they cannot present much novelty; and a performer may be exceedingly agreeable to a general audience, though it may consist of matter quite trite and familiar to persons conversant with the art. Such was the case with the concert of this week. Its great features were—Mozart's Symphony in G minor; and Beethoven's *chef d'œuvre* in pianoforte composition, his grand Concerto in C minor: both of which are well known to every amateur. They were both admirably executed—particularly the Concerto, in which the charming young pianist, Mdlle. Clauss, showed herself to be an artist of the very highest order. The vocal portion of the concert consisted of a great variety of songs and ballads—Italian, French, English, and Scotch; most of them good of their kind, and well fitted for an entertainment of this description. There was a host of singers—among whom were Miss Birch, Miss Isaacs, Miss Poole, Mr. Augustus Braham, Miss Cicely Nott, and several other popular favourites—whose exertions gave great satisfaction to the audience.

ENGLISH OPERA.

We mentioned last week that the St. James's Theatre had been opened for the performance of English operas, with lamentably inadequate resources. The poverty of the *entreprise* was exhibited in a remarkable manner on Saturday evening last. After having gone on during the week, performing the "Sonnambula," in the manner we have described, the production of a new operetta by Mr. Duggan, a young composer, of merit and rising reputation, was announced. The house was crammed in every part. The piece has only two characters, which were well supported by Mr. Drayton and Miss Lowe, and the orchestra was strengthened for the occasion; so the performance went off very respectably, and with great applause. It appears that the band, who had received no pay, had been promised payment at the end of this piece; but this promise was not kept (through want of means, no doubt), and the performers refused to return to the orchestra. A couple of hours elapsed, during which the house showed extraordinary patience; the gallery roared, laughed, sang, and whistled, making "fun" of the affair; while the rest of the audience (which got thinner and thinner) kept quiet. Mr. Drayton, as stage-manager, appeared, and said something about an accident behind the scenes, which only increased the merriment which prevailed. At length a dozen or so of the band were persuaded to re-appear in the orchestra, and the last act of the "Sonnambula" was performed more wretchedly than ever. There was to have been a ballet; but all the dancers had taken themselves off. Such are the doings at our only English Opera-house!

Mr. Duggan's operetta, however, is a pretty piece, and does honour to his talents as a musician. It is entitled "Pierre." Its subject is like that of the conclusion of the "Sonnambula," only reversing the sexes. A youth crazed by love, is restored by the caresses and the songs of the object of his affection. Some of the airs are really charming; and, as they are published, we hope they will obtain the popularity they deserve.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union are giving successful concerts at Edinburgh. On Monday last the Theatre Royal was filled by a very musical audience, who listened with great pleasure to a selection of the finest specimens of old English vocal harmony. We may mention, by the way, that there are two societies bearing the above name. A schism having taken place in the society, it split into two—each, we believe, claiming to be the real original Union. The society of which we are now speaking is that which has for its members Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, Mrs. Endersohn, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.

Another new farce was produced on Tuesday, entitled "How to Make Home Happy," and was ingeniously dovetailed on to the merry induction of the inaugurating night, instead of "Wright at Last," which was degraded to the close of the entertainments. Mr. Wright is better fitted with a character in the present than in the previous attempt, and makes the most of the part of a henpecked husband. Pieces, however, of more important calibre are required for the display of Mr. Wright's eccentricities, if it is intended for him to retain his popularity. His talent is peculiar, and, perhaps, hard to hit; nor does every theatre provide fit audience for his special humour. It remains to be proved whether the present arena is one suitable to its exhibition.

MARYLEBONE.

Mrs. J. W. Wallack is rapidly and deservedly making way with the audience of this theatre; and two great characters, greatly performed, have gone far to establish her reputation with the judicious. *Evadne*, in "The Bridal," and *Elvira*, in "Pizarro," afford opportunity for passion and pathos of which the actress took full advantage, and gave to them a powerful expression, replete at once with physical energy and extraordinary intelligence. Mr. Wallack, also, performed *Melantius* and *Rolla* in what may be designated the grand style of histrionic art, and one in perfect contrast to the subdued manner now prevalent at our fashionable theatres, as more suitable to ordinary physiques and the average rate of intellectual capacity. The peculiar powers of Mr. and Mrs. Wallack mark them out for the almost deserted ranks of the high drama, of the tragic elements of which they promise ere long to be among the most distinguished exponents. The theatre continues to be well attended.

ROYAL THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday the historical tragedy of "Henry V." was performed before her Majesty, at Windsor Castle; the characters being supported by the members of the Sadler's Wells company.

An English opera company, comprising Messrs. Sims Reeves, Weiss, Farquharson Smith, Horncastle, and Manvers, and Mrs. Sims Reeves and Miss Julia Harland, commenced the season at Birmingham on Monday evening.

Cruvelli is said to be engaged by the Grand Opera at Paris for 100,000f. a year; four months' leave.

Alboni is to receive 2000f. a night at the Italian Opera, at Paris.

Jullien's farewell concert at New York took place on the evening of the 21st of October. This concert, although his forty-ninth consecutive one, was crowded to overflowing.

The experiment of giving Italian, German, and English operas at Liverpool has proved successful. The operas performed have been "Lucrezia Borgia," "Les Huguenots," "Fidelio" (German), and "Acis and Galatea" (English). Mdlle. Caradori, with Herr Formès and Herr Reichardt, are the leading vocalists.

The Grand Opera at Paris is preparing a ballet for the *début* of Mdlle. Rosata, which will be produced next week.

"Le Prophète" has been produced at Turin, and with a success which leaves no doubt as to its popularity in Italy being quite equal to that it has obtained in every country where it has been performed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF CONSTANTINOPLE: BY G. W. ROBERTSON.—We have been exceedingly gratified with the examination of an extremely handsome portfolio of "Photographic Views of Constantinople," produced by Mr. W. Robertson, of that city; and published by Mr. Cundall, at the Photographic Institute, New Bond-street. The climate of Constantinople is peculiarly favourable to the development of the important and useful process of photography; whilst the variety of quaint architecture in which that unique old city abounds, presents numberless subjects for pictorial gems; and, certainly, anything more successful, more striking in delicacy of outline, and nice gradation of light and shade than is presented in the views before us, we never before met with. These views are about a score in number, and comprise the principal mosques, palaces, fountains, and other important edifices in Stamboul.

OUR FUTURE SHIPS.—We have now steamers that can run profitably, permanently, and uninterruptedly, 4000 miles, at twelve miles an hour, along a line of ocean the most tempestuous. This is proved by the West India Company's steamer *La Plata*. Both Collins's and Cunard's steamers have crossed the North Atlantic, a distance of 3000 miles, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, without stopping. The ordinary performances of their steamers between Liverpool and New York is thirteen miles an hour. We have made two important discoveries: first, that length itself gives speed to a ship; because a ship of great length has not to breast every wave the same as a shorter one; and, secondly, that the bows of ships can be built perfectly sharp and strong by the use of iron, or by means of the diagonal principle in building, and which form of the bow adds immensely to the speed. We have also discovered that ships of great length and proportionate breadth are perfectly manageable. This has been exemplified in the Oriental Company's screw-ship *Bengal*, nearly 320 feet in length. The Oriental Company's screw-steamer *Himalaya* is 360 feet in length; and the West India Company's paddle-wheel steamer *Atrato*, 340 feet. Hitherto our monster steamers have not been much above 2000 tons burden: but the *Atrato* is 2720 tons; the *Himalaya*, 3200 tons; and the *Golden Age*, an American steamer, 3000 tons. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company are building a ship five times the tonnage and three times the horse power of the monster West India steamers. It is evident that we are on the eve of making a mighty stride in ocean navigation, as far as rate of speed and the length of an uninterrupted ocean voyage are concerned; and there is not much doubt that we shall have ships before long that will run a distance of 5000 or 6000 miles uninterruptedly at a working speed of twenty miles an hour.

NEW SHIP.—Mr. F. W. Clarke, of Jersey, has just built, for Messrs. Melhuish and Co., of Liverpool, a fine ship, which has been named the *Matilda Wattenbach*. The length of the vessel's measurement is 210 feet; ditto, over all, from head to taffrail, 250 feet; extreme breadth, 35 feet, depth of hold, 20½ feet. She measures 1058 3106-3500 tons (N.M.) She is built for the Australia and East India trades, and, it is expected, will rival the fastest of the American clippers. On her passage from Jersey to Liverpool, she proved herself to be possessed of very superior sailing qualities.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of the Belgians has most generously given his consent for the fine pictures by the modern Belgian artists, belonging to him, late in the Dublin Exhibition, to be exhibited in London for a month.

Glasgow, it is said, is to be supplied with water from Loch Katrine, at a cost of £1,200,000.

The oldest vessel in the French fleet is the *Océan*. She was launched in November, 1790, and is consequently sixty-three years old. Her last thorough repair took place in 1836.

It is not generally known that, under the recent alteration of the Assessed Tax and Post-horse Duties Acts, the issuing of tickets with horses let by the year, or month, or day, or by the mile, has been discontinued since the 10th of October.

The survey for a line of railway from Plymouth to Tavistock, part of a scheme for a central line through the country, in connection with the South-Western, has been completed; estimated cost, £250,000

During the heavy rain of Friday week, about ten o'clock, two or three large fire-balls fell near to the St. Giles' farm, on the Langworth-road, Lincoln, which exploded with a loud noise.

The Austrian Government has concluded a treaty with that of Sardinia, for the reciprocal transmission of telegraphic despatches.

Dr. Bull, an eminent surgeon of Cork, had been labouring under an aberration of intellect for some time past, and, last week, hanged himself to a tree in his garden.

The different societies of artists, musicians, and traders of Munich, gave a monster torchlight serenade to King Louis of Bavaria on the 29th ult., in honour of his Majesty, as founder of the Pinakothek.

The mode of rigging adopted in the Cunard steamer *Arabia*, that of a brig, man-of-war fashion, having proved so suitable for ocean steamers, the company are extending it to their other vessels.

The whalers arrived at Sandwich Islands report having seen the English ship *Plover*, of the Searching Expedition, in August, in the Arctic Sea. They also state that the Esquimaux had given up all hopes of Franklin's safety.

The Leipzic magistrates, in order to prevent bakers from selling wet bread, or freshly baked, whereby the weight is increased, have forbidden all loaves to be sold that have not been baked at least 48 hours.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has intimated to the bar, that he would discharge every notice of motion, with costs, in which the counsel and attorney did not appear when called on; the costs in all such cases to be borne by the defaulting attorney, whose presence he held to be indispensable.

The French General, Arista, having recovered from his illness, proceeds to the Danube to witness the military operations between the Russian and Turkish armies.

Respecting the progress of literature in Australia, it is said, that "Bleak House" is extensively read; that the "Uncle Tom" mania is on the wane; and that a Catholic weekly newspaper, especially devoted to the discussion of Irish wrongs and grievances, has been established at Melbourne.

Mr. Birch, late of the Dublin *World* newspaper, has obtained a conditional order for a new trial of his action against the proprietors of the Dublin *Freeman*. The grounds for the order were the admission of illegal evidence at the last trial, and the verdict being against the weight of evidence.

Several of the English residents in Paris have it in contemplation to open a subscription for the purpose of contributing to the testimony of the brave Lieutenant Bellot.

J. D. Grant Daff, Esq., of Eden, has just purchased the estate of Blervie, near Forres, from the trustees of the late James, Earl of Fife. The purchase-money amounted to £42,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington will not occupy Apsley House until next season, owing to the extensive improvements in progress at that mansion.

The Hamburg newspapers of the 31st ult. state that several officers of the Schleswig-Holstein army, who have not been amnestied, intend to go to Turkey, to offer their services to the Sultan.

A commission of lunacy has been issued against Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., now in a Dublin asylum.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse-Cassel, presumptive heir to the Electorate, and nephew to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, left Berlin on Saturday, with his young bride, Princess Anna of Prussia, for Copenhagen, where they will pass the winter.

Captain J. H. Todd, of Westbrooke, county of Donegal, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland a magistrate for that county.

The colliers in the neighbourhood of Birmingham have generally returned to their work at the old scale of wages, and there does not appear to be any probability of a renewed strike.

From Cincinnati (U.S.) we learn that a very destructive fire had broken out near the centre of the block bounded by Main, Sycamore, Front, and Second streets, which destroyed a large amount of property.

The losses caused by the great floods in Cork are estimated as high as £60,000. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened.

A little girl was last week accidentally hanged in a cow-house at Landilo. She had fastened a cord to the roof, and it is supposed that the chair on which she was standing slipped, and the cord tightened round her neck, and so strangled her.

The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington has made an arrangement with the United States Government, whereby the latter grants a considerable subsidy for the establishing of a line of steamers between New York and Antwerp; to commence running within three months.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two ships to carry emigrants to South Australia and Victoria (Port Phillip), to be ready to receive passengers for Adelaide on the 26th, and Melbourne the 28th December.

Thomas Jonathan Wooler—well known, some thirty-five years since, by his periodical, the *Black Dwarf*—died on the 29th ult. From the passing of the Reform Bill he abstained from politics.

The erection of public baths and washhouses in the city of Durham will be commenced immediately.

The residence of Cooper, the novelist, at Albany, recently converted into an hotel, was burned down by the act of an incendiary, on the 21st ult.

The Malta mail of October 28th announces the death of Lieut.-General Francis Count Rivarola of the Royal Malta Fencibles.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steam-ship *Noona* took her official trial trip at Southampton on Monday. She averaged 14·6 statute miles per hour. The *Noona* will at once commence preparations for India, for which destination she will leave on Monday next.

The entries for all descriptions of stock for the ensuing Birmingham Cattle Show, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

Great success has attended of late the efforts making by the committee appointed to raise a company of Volunteer Rifles in Torquay, the number previously enrolled having been more than doubled.

Letters from Paris state that a council of Ministers was held on Saturday, to discuss the question of reducing the duties on iron. It was understood a decision had been adopted to considerably modify, and in some instances abolish, the present high rates of import-duty on iron.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a great public meeting in Glasgow, under the auspices of the National Association, for "Justice to Scotland," at which the Earl of Eglinton is to preside.

The school at Brixton for the orphans of London freemen is just ready for occupation, the fittings and furniture in the dormitories and school-rooms being in a forward state.

The South-Western Railway Company intend to be their own carriers in taking goods to and from their stations.

The American Government is steadily reducing its National Debt; and the following is the present state of the Debt of the United States:—Total Funded Debt, 55,117,309 dols. Old Obligations, U.S., 948,830 dols.; 1850-65, to Texas, not issued, 5,000,000 dols. Whole Debt, 61,065,139 dols.

It is reported that the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union line is already completed—the terms being a compromise between the extreme demands hitherto made by either party.

The Municipal Council of Vienna lately wished to put the same tax on the residences of foreign ambassadors as is imposed on private houses; but they sent a protest to the Government, and it decided that they should not be liable to the tax.

The establishment of a National Gallery of Art in Ireland is proposed as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition.

Mr. Ruskin has been delivering lectures on Architecture to crowded audiences, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution Hall.

It is said that the Duke de la Victoria refuses to receive the money which the Spanish Government sent him an order for, on account of the arrears due to him when Regent of Spain.

There are so many applicants for admission to the Reformatory School, at Saltley, that an enlargement of the building has been decided upon.

The population of Prussia, in December, 1852, was 16,935,420 souls; giving an increase, during three years, from 1849, of 537,972 souls, or 3·28 per cent.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PERCIE, Cambridge.—Your Problem marked No. 1 admits of two solutions; but for this double solution, the stratagem would be a good one. No. 2 is very indifferent.

F. M.—Moderate only. Try to compose an ordinary end-game, without any conditions as to which Piece or Pawn is to effect the Mate.

I B., Bridport.—See the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for November.

SHAKO, Woolwich.—You have not yet hit on the Solution of No. 507. That and the last Problem seem hard nuts to our usually sharp correspondents.

F T.—If No. 507 could be done as you suggest it would, indeed, be worthless; but you have not even approached towards the only solution it admits of.

M. N. O.—What are our lynx-eyed correspondents about? Of neither 507 nor 508 have we received half a dozen true solutions They were not wont to be so easily baffled.

JUVENIS.—Published games, to be of any interest or service to moderate players, require to be ably and fully annotated You do quite right, therefore, not to waste your time in playing over games which are not accompanied by plenty of explanatory notes.

C. M. J.—If the games in the match between Messrs Blyth and English, of Birmingham, turn out well, as some of them doubtless will, we shall be glad to see them.

J. W. F.—White, in such a case, is stalemated and the game drawn.

A G., T. M. W., SUB-MIRABEL.—Letters, to be replied to the same week, should be sent very early.

C. X.—We have not room to answer so many questions at once. Send your name and address, and any particulars we can furnish you with shall be given.

BUCKS, CLERICUS, F. P., G. M R, S. S., MEDICUS.—Your solutions were correct; but the letters, being mislaid among the general correspondence, were not observed at the time.

R. M.—The rule that not more than three or four persons on each side should be present during the play of a Chess match is an excellent one, and should be strictly enforced In former times, when Chess games were seldom recorded, it was natural for people to be anxious to witness the games played; but, now that every game is printed in half a dozen periodicals, why should the players be incommoded by a crowd of lookers-on?

T. E. B., Woodford.—In Problem No. 45 of the November *Chess Player's Chronicle* the Queen at Black's K R 2nd should be a *White* one. The problem seems a very clever piece of strategy, and it is a pity it should have been marred by a blundering compositor.

F. M.—The second is more creditable, and shall appear among our Enigmas.

H. W., Wakefield.—Nos. 2 and 3 admit of more than one solution.

W. G., York.—A capital problem. It shall have an early place.

MEDICUS.—Of course allowance should be made for the wear and tear of the nervous system in a long Chess match between great players; and relaxation, if needful, ought to be obtainable at a reasonable cost.

J. A. C.—Communications so unusually addressed should at least contain the name of the writer. To which Problem of yours do you refer?

E. W. and E. C.—No: the game is drawn.

OXONIENSIS.—We are very glad to hear the Oxford amateurs have come to so sensible a resolution Let them and the rest of our amateurs encourage by their contributions only such Chess periodicals as treat the game in an elevated and intellectual spirit, and the others will soon reach their end.

A MEMBER, &c.—The present treasurer to the fund is R. B. Brien, Esq., of the St. George's Chess-club, a note to whom will obtain you all the particulars; which we cannot furnish, knowing nothing whatever of the details. Thanks for your offer.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 506.

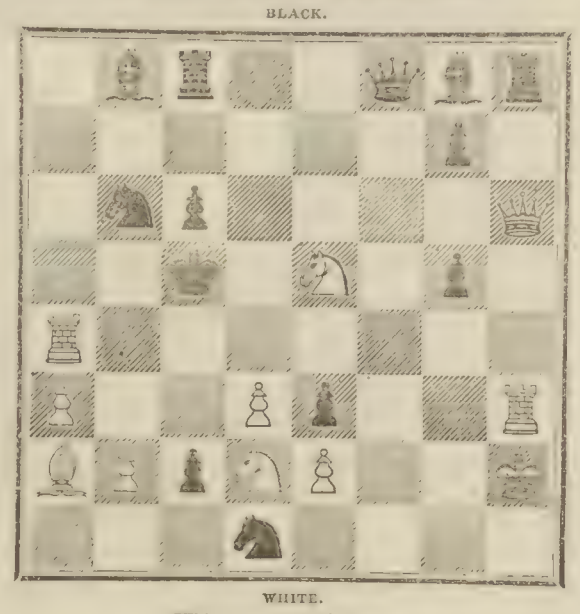
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th (dis. ch)	Kt to K 3rd	4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 4th
2. R takes B (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt to K R 5th (dis. ch) (*a*)	Kt to K B 5th
3. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd, or anything	6. B takes Kt (check and mate.)	

(*a*) 5. K to Q 4th
6. Kt to K B 6th (check and mate.)

PROBLEM No. 509.

By ALFRED KEMPE, Esq., University College.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to mate in six moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND LOWENTHAL.

The score of this contest when we write stands—

Löwenthal	9
Harrwitz	5
Drawn Games	6

The subjoined Game is the sixteenth played in this exciting contest.

(*Queen's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P to Q Kt 5th (*f*)	P takes P
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Kt takes Q Kt P	K Kt to K 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes Kt
4. B to K B 4th (*a*)	P to Q R 3rd (*b*)	20. Q takes Kt	P to Q 5th (*g*)
5. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	21. B to K B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 6th
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt takes Q B P
8. P takes Q B P	B takes P	24. P takes P	P takes P
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd	25. Q R to Q B sq	K R to Q B sq
10. B takes B	Q takes B	26. Kt takes Q P	R to Q R 5th (*h*)
11. P to Q B 5th	Q to K 2nd	27. Q takes R (*i*)	Kt takes Q
12. B to K 2nd	Castles	28. R takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
13. Castles	R to Q sq (*c*)	29. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
14. R to Q B sq	P to K 4th	30. B to K 4th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
15. K R to K sq (*d*)	P to K R 3rd (*e*)	31. K R to Q B sq	
16. Q to her B 2nd	B to K 3rd		

The game was prolonged for a few moves, and then White surrendered.

(*a*) In these sort of openings it is not considered advisable for the first player to bring his Q Bishop over to the King's side thus. It must be admitted, however, that, in the present match, the success with which it has been done by Mr. Harrwitz goes far to disprove the received opinion on the subject.

(*b*) To prevent the adverse Kt being played to Q Kt 5th.

(*c*) Preparatory to advancing his K Pawn to liberate his Q Bishop.

(*d*) Well judged. Upon this move all Black's subsequent combinations hinge.

(*e*) In this game Mr. Löwenthal falls much short of his customary vigour and decision of play. Many of his moves are feeble and purposeless in the extreme. What, for example, could be more tame, or without object, than playing forward the K R Pawn here?

(*f*) Well played.

(*g*) We should have preferred moving Kt to Q R 4th.

(*h*) A fatal error, and one made after long reflection; confirming what the previous play indicated—that Mr. Löwenthal was ill-attuned for Chess on the day this skirmish came off.

(*i*) Of course. We now see how all-important was Black's 15th move—of R to K sq.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 851.—By Mr. PHENIX.

White: K at K R sq, Rs at Q sq and Q 7th, B at Q R 4th, Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q B 5th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 3rd, K 5th, Q B 2nd and 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at K B 7th, Rs at K 5th and Q 6th; Ps at K R 3rd and 7th, K Kt 6th, K B 5th, K 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

No. 852.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Bs at K R 5th and Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 3rd, Ps at K 2nd and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q R 3rd, P at Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 853.—A charming little End-game, by the same Author.

White: K at Q 7th, R at K Kt 7th, Bs at K R 8th and K Kt 4th, Kt at Q R 4th, P at Q 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, R at K Kt 7th, Bs at Q 6th and Q R 6th; Ps at K B 5th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 7th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE Cossacks, as soldiers in action, are of comparatively little value. If a population of a country is against them, they would be massacred in detail. If the Cossacks enter the Turkish dominions, their real use will be lost, as they will be under the necessity of acting as a regular force, thus becoming an actual incumbrance.—*Sir C. Shaw.*

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS AT CORK AND MALLOW.

THE City of Cork has just been visited by a fearful inundation, stated to have been the greatest calamity of the kind which has taken place in Ireland for upwards of seventy years. The excessive rains with which this part of the country has been visited, added to the violent hurricane from S.E., which prevailed on Tuesday (last week), and both acting with an unusually high spring tide, produced the most serious floods.

The rains of Monday and Tuesday, as indicated by the gauge kept at the Cork Institution by Mr. Humphreys, amounting in the aggregate to two inches and a half; besides which, nearly five inches had fallen the preceding fortnight. New moon took place on the 1st instant, and the tide consequently would have risen to the height of 20 feet 4 inches; but this elevation was prodigiously increased by the hurricane which had blown from the S.E. for some days previously. The consequence was that on Tuesday evening, the water commence rising at about four o'clock, and in the space of half an hour the whole flat of the city was inundated. The Western-road to Mardyke, and all the adjacent fields at both sides, were one sheet of water; and the City Park, as well as many fields in the neighbourhood of the city, were completely flooded to the depth of some feet. The water continued rising higher and higher every moment, until the turn of the tide, which took place at five o'clock, when the flood slowly and gradually subsided, but not until considerable damage had been done.

Next morning the flooding of the fields near the Western-road, the Mardyke, and the upper portion of the river, had not subsided in the slightest degree, but had rather increased. At eight o'clock, though the tide had been three hours on the ebb, the rush of water from near Sunday's Well commenced rapidly increasing; and it tore down the channel in turbid waves, inundating the Western-road and the Mardyke, which were speedily impassable. The baths on the Western-road were carried away by the torrent.

Soon after ten o'clock, the rush of water at North-gate-bridge, the arches of which are narrow, became so great that the torrent speedily overflowed its banks, and bore down Great George's-street like a river, inundating the lower parts of the Grand Parade, George's-street, and all the streets and lanes in the vicinity.

The Parade and Patrick-street, as well as the two Main-streets, were filled with water to the depth of some feet at eleven o'clock. Cars, carts, wheelbarrows, and vehicles of every sort, were in full requisition, and were dashing in every direction through the water. At twelve o'clock every shop was closed, and the streets ran like a river in every direction.

At this moment one of the houses in Fishamble-lane (which are some of the oldest buildings in the city), gave way, and fell in a heap of ruins, completely blocking up the passage, filling it with great beams of timber and masonry. Fortunately the house was unoccupied, and no loss of life occurred.

At this time the flood was rushing furiously through every street in the city, bearing on its muddy and swollen surface evidences of the devastations which had marked its course, in the shape of beams of timber, trees, furniture, hay, straw, &c. Scarcely a house in the city was free from inundation; and the inhabitants had all betaken themselves to the upper stories.

The authorities had judged it prudent to take precautions to prevent any fatality taking place in case North-gate-bridge should be destroyed. The bridge being unequal to convey away the vast body of water, and, overflowing its banks, the water rushed rapidly along until coming to the New-street it parted, and sent a portion of its waters down the South Mall, and a portion down George's-street, from which it flowed with great rapidity until it poured into the river at Anglesey-bridge. Similar overflows took place at Parliament-bridge and other localities; and of George IV's bridge, not a vestige was to be seen. The entire country for miles around was a waste of water. But fears being, as before stated, felt for the safety of North-gate-bridge; the police slung chains at each end, and a number of men were stationed to keep the public from crossing. No fears at this time were felt for Patrick's-bridge, as the force of the water had considerably subsided before arriving there. The traffic of North-gate-bridge was thus completely thrown upon Patrick's bridge, and many persons were standing near the battlements watching the flood.

At this crisis a circumstance occurred which might have given warning to the authorities that Patrick's-bridge was not so secure as they imagined. Half-way down Lavitt's-quay there stood a fountain, at the immediate edge of the river. Suddenly a loud crash was heard, and the fountain had disappeared, and about thirty feet of the quay wall had also been carried away. The torrent having thus secured another vent, rushed impetuously over the quay, deluging the houses with water to a depth of some feet. A rush of spectators was of course made in the direction of the accident; and after their arrival, the water tore down another portion of the quay wall, and a considerable portion of the quay was borne away. At the opposite side of the river, a portion of the sewer burst, and part of the quay fell in.

It was now about half-past twelve o'clock, and the flood, so far from diminishing, was every moment acquiring additional fury. The waters were dashing under the arches of Patrick's-bridge, carrying chairs, beams of timber, trees, &c. At this instant a terrific crash was heard, followed by a piercing shriek, and it was discovered that a great piece of the bridge had given way, carrying down, it is believed, eleven persons. They were borne down the tide, and all were drowned, with the exception of one, who was rescued. Barriers of timber were immediately placed across both ends of Patrick's-bridge, and the police were soon in attendance to warn persons not to attempt to cross it. A party of military soon after arrived, under Major-General Mansel, and formed themselves into a line at each end of the bridge. In a few moments another large mass of masonry gave way, and was carried into the tide.

Both the bridges leading to the north of the city being now barred to the public, the ferries were put in requisition for the conveyance of passengers.

A calamity of nearly as fearful a character as that which had occurred on Patrick's-bridge, took place in a different part of the city at about the same period of the day. A portion of the rear of the Messrs. Perrot's foundry was swept away, carrying with it five persons, three of whom were irrecoverably hurried away, and perished. The remaining two were borne down by the tide, but one was saved.

The house which fell down in Fishamble-lane was one in the occupation of a person named Hingston, opposite the centre of the Court-house. The inhabitants had, fortunately, perceived their danger, and had taken refuge in the adjoining house. Fears for the stability of the latter house were shortly afterwards entertained; and the occupants were breaking a hole in the wall in order to get into the next house. The officers of the Court-house, however, procured a boat, into which the parties got, and were conveyed to the Court house.

The Mayor was absent in Dublin, on official business. His secretary, Mr. Pierce Fitzgerald, was actively engaged through the city all day. Towards evening, many of the inhabitants of Nile street, and the more lowly-situated districts of the town, began to utter cries for bread, having been unable to procure any provisions all day. On hearing of the circumstance, Mr. Fitzgerald procured a boat, which he loaded with bread and distributed it to the people. This he continued to do during the entire night, up to twelve o'clock. The High-Sheriff, A. J. Wood, Esq., gave orders to the bakers that the police should be furnished with bread, on his responsibility, to any amount they might require. The accompanying Illustration shows the condition of Patrick's-bridge, immediately after the giving way of the abutment.

Upon the same day as that of the calamity at Cork, the town of Mallow was visited by a similar inundation. The alarm was considerably augmented by the rise of the water commencing at a very early hour of the morning, when the majority of the inhabitants of the town were asleep. At about midnight the Blackwater began to flood the Long Meadow, from which the waters spread at both sides, and, rising rapidly, the lower portions of the town at both sides of Macroom-bridge were soon laid under water to the depth of three or four feet. The rush of the inundation now assumed a terrific appearance, and the inhabitants of the town, awakened by the sound, speedily collected at the windows of the upper stories, but too late to save the most valuable portion of their property. At eleven o'clock a.m. the water rushed down along Bridge-street and all the lanes and stores of the town, bearing away on its surface chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. At nine o'clock the water obtained so great an elevation that the houses in the lower portion of the town were submerged over the first floor, and the occupants had to clamber out through the garret windows on to the roofs.

At this period of the day (nine a.m.) the poorer residents being greatly in want of provisions, which they had been unable to procure, a raft was constructed of planks, on which constable Enright and sub-constable Wilson proceeded through the streets with a cargo of bread, with which they supplied the privations of those most in need of assistance. When this seasonable supply was exhausted, the raft was replenished by

PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK, AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

BOATS CONVEYING PROVISIONS DURING THE INUNDATION IN THE STREETS OF CORK.

several of the town bakers, and money was also contributed by the more comfortably-circumstanced residents, by which the necessities of their poorer neighbours were supplied. The inhabitants were all bivouacked on the roofs of the houses.

At about half an hour subsequently, Mr. H. Rice, with acting constable M'Cluskey, procured a boat, and proceeded through the town to put in safety any persons who might be imperilled from the inundation. The water at this hour of the day had risen to an astonishing height, and was flowing down with terrific violence, submerging many of the smaller houses at the lower end of the town. Several persons had clambered up to the tops of the chimneys, from which they were calling loudly for assistance. They were conveyed on board the boat, and placed in safety at the upper part of Bridge-street.

In Spa-walk, numbers of persons, consisting of the poorest residents of the town, were in extreme danger. Boats, rafts, and ladders were provided, and the sufferers were rescued and placed in a position of security.

An hotel, kept by a person named Stack, in Bridge-street, was completely submerged. The occupants were, however, fortunately rescued, having been carried away in one of the boats. The house itself was greatly shaken, and all the effects it contained were destroyed. During the entire day the stream was covered with furniture.

At about seven on Wednesday evening the waters subsided; and on Thursday morning the spectacle which the town presented was deplorable in the extreme. The houses were completely gutted, not a vestige of furniture, or even the stairs, in many cases remaining. The streets were strewn with large heaps of masonry, broken furniture, casks, and other property.

In the early part of Wednesday our Artist took the Sketch which we have engraved. He states that the Blackwater, which flows past the town, rose to an enormous height: in one part of the street it actually measured 15 feet. In the Sketch the figures on the raft are policemen distributing provisions to the poor people. Horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, with an immense quantity of corn and hay, were swept down the stream; and the loss of property of every description was prodigious.

REMAINS OF FALLEN HOUSE IN FISHAMBLE-LANE, CORK.

MAIN-STREET, MALLOW, DURING THE RECENT FLOOD.

THE CABIN ON THE GRANDS MULETS, MONT BLANC.—SKETCHED BY MR. ALBERT SMITH.

THE CABIN ON THE GRANDS MULETS, MONT BLANC.

(We have been favoured by Mr. Albert Smith with the above Sketch, and the accompanying picturesque details.)

During the long, dreary months of the last winter, the guides of Chamouni employed themselves in making the frame-work of a hut, to be erected on one of the rocks on the side of Mont Blanc, known as the *Grands Mulets*, whereby travellers might be sheltered from the cold during the night bivouac. Hitherto blankets and railway rugs have formed the chief protection against the low temperature, and these under ordinary circumstances, were found sufficient in the majority of cases; but as the rocks themselves are situated at an elevation of 10,300 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently about 2000 feet above the Alpine line of perpetual snow, and, moreover, are frequently ex

AURORA BOREALIS, SEEN FROM THE PIER, AT BOULOGNE.—(VIDE NEXT PAGE.)

posed to fearful and unexpected storms, the want of some sort of refuge, however rudely contrived, has long been felt.

The present hut—by far the highest habitation, if it may be called so, in the old world—is constructed after the manner of the dissected barns sold in the toy-shops, and kept together by wooden pegs and braces. Its external walls are formed of flat blocks and splinters of the rock, and these also serve to keep the roof in its position, during high winds, by their weight. It is fitted up with a few rough planks, forming tables and shelves. There are two sliding windows, glazed; a door, which closes tolerably well; and an iron fire-place, the chimney of which passes out at one of the windows. Its size is about fourteen feet long by seven broad, and the roof of the lean-to slants towards the west, so that the afternoon sun melts the snow thereon, and the water that drips from the eaves is carefully collected in bottles, as there is no other chance of getting any, except by the stove. As soon as the sun goes down, if there be the least puff of wind, the cold is very sharp and biting, and icicles form, almost immediately, at the edge of the roof.

In consequence of the erection of this hut, the Grands Mulets has become one of the excursions from Chamouni. Whilst it avoids the expense and risk of the actual ascent of Mont Blanc, it is a greater feat for ambitious tourists to attempt than the journey to the Jardin. There is, besides, the excitement of sleeping one night amidst the eternal snows of the mountain, and the wonderful view of sunset and sunrise from so great an elevation; whilst the lover of dangerous enterprise will always find more than a sufficient number of precipices, fissures, and obstacles generally, amidst the wild horrors of the upper part of the Glacier du Tacconay, to satisfy him. Towards the close of the present season the ice was in a worse condition than had been known for years. Those of our readers who may chance to have watched it through telescopes from the Flegére, or the Brevent, will recall to mind the frightful crevices which split it in all directions. The top of the Glacier des Bossons, which lies in the deep valley descending from the Grand Plateau, to the left of the Mulets, and about three hundred feet below them, was so rent and intersected, that it looked very like a collection of huge basaltic columns, splitting away one from the other, and allowing enormous blocks to slip down between them. Some of these *seracs* (as they are termed) were of incalculable magnitude.

On the 21st of September last I had the pleasure of forming one of the largest parties of travellers ever assembled on the Grands Mulets. We were nearly fifty in number, as well as I can recollect. The tourists consisted of Lord Killeen, Captain de Bathe (of the Scots Fusileer Guards), Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Shuldham, Mr. Burrowes, and myself. We reached the rocks about four p.m., having left Chamouni at eight in the morning, and really encountering a great deal of difficulty on the ice. Just as it was getting dusk we were joined by the younger Kehrli (who keeps the Bazaar), from Chamouni, accompanied by Benoit, the *sommelier* of the Hôtel de Londres. They had marched bravely up after us, with their knapsacks on their backs, and, in addition to this, brought us some tea and cream from the hotel, together with a saucepan, which was very useful.

When the sun had gone down we were not sorry to creep into the hut; and the guides were equally anxious to avail themselves of the shelter. We were all blocked together like the inmates of a slave-ship. There was literally no moving; where any one took up his place there he was obliged to remain. The first detachment sat on the floor, in a row, with their backs against the wall; then another party sat down directly in front of them; and so on up to the door. Having closed the windows hermetically, and put some damp wood on the stove, the guides next shut the door, and then all took to smoking; so that, before long, the atmosphere of the cabin became so unbearable, we were compelled to issue orders that the windows should be kept open, under threats of breaking the glass. Of course anything like sleep was out of the question, so we amused ourselves as well as we could, and with tolerable success, if unceasing laughter could be taken as a proof. In fact, our position altogether was so strange and ultra-comical, that a very little fun, once started, went a very great way, as though the jokes themselves—poor things, possibly, had we recalled them afterwards—were rarefied by the elevation, and so became lighter and brighter.

At two in the morning Mr. Macgregor and Mr. Shuldham (who had come up to the Grands Mulets with the intention of trying the entire ascent) collected their respective caravans. Kehrli and Benoit also got into marching order to accompany them; and Lord Killeen and Mr. Fanshawe, who appeared even now not to have had enough of scrambling, beat up some more of the guides to go part of the way with the others, up the giant snow slopes of the Montets, and carried their attentive companionship half-way to the Grand Plateau. The moon was now up, and shining brightly on the Glacier. We went out to see the start, giving them three good cheers as they left the rocks; and then watched them for some time, as they slowly toiled in single file, each with his respective attendants, towards the base of the Dôme du Gouté. This scene was very solemn and impressive, and, in itself, worth all our trouble.

We got a little sleep—very little—when the departure of the others left us more room in the hut to stretch ourselves out at full length. But the floor appeared to get harder every quarter of an hour, until we were painfully conscious of every projecting process of bone; and, somehow or the other, whichever way we turned our knapsacks for pillows, the buckles always came under our heads. All this, however, went with the general amusement of the expedition, and carried on the time until day-break, when a fresh excitement was provided, in watching the glorious sunrise. I had with me two of my old Mont Blanc guides—Jean Carrier and François Favret—and, by some mysterious arrangement, they turned out a capital breakfast of tea, cold fowl, bread, wine, and brandy. Then we all cut out our names, more or less elaborately, on the timbers; for the want of occupation, and the soft pine-wood offers great temptation to amateur carvers, and the walls of the Grands Mulets will soon resemble those of Shakspeare's birth-place. The guides' names form the majority; but all the tourists who have been up have left some memorial. Some of the inscriptions consist of unintelligible local *patois* "chaff;" some record impressions; one very young traveller, only thirteen years old, describes the excursion as "a stiffish pull;" and there is the motto, "Adésso e sèmpre," surrounding a monogram cypher.

We left the rocks about seven, to return; and, a little after nine, whilst crossing the Glacier des Bossons, we heard the guns at Chamouni announcing that our late companions had reached the summit of Mont Blanc in safety; and before noon we were once more in the village, Captain de Bathe reaching the Pelerins a good half hour in advance of the others, in spite of a badly-sprained ancle.

Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Shuldham, Kehrli, and Benoit returned about three in the afternoon, after a most successful ascent. It is agreeable to add, that, amongst so large a party, and in an undertaking always more or less hazardous, not the slightest *contretemps* occurred to cloud what was altogether a very capital day and a half of interesting and amusing venture.

Au reste, this season at Chamouni has been very propitious. There have been several attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but only two succeeded—one by Captain Salmond and Mr. Walsham, and the other just alluded to. Julie Favret (now Madame Carrier) keeps the little inn at Servoy, opposite the church, and her sister, Sophie, takes her place at the Pelerins; but the cascade is quite spoiled, the water has carried away the stone which caused the peculiar shape of the fall, and it is now a simple torrent. If they cannot contrive to repair this artificially, nobody will go there any more.

By next year a very handsome wing will be added to the Hôtel de Londres; and M. Eisenkramer is going to open a *salon* for an amusing resort—a thing much wanted to reunite the visitors at the different hotels. Auguste Balmat and the Kehrlis have started two very good shops for the sale of woodwork, umbrellas, shoes, mackintoshes, and toilet requisites. A very pretty Bernese girl, who attends at one of them, in her piquant cantonal costume, is not the least attraction in the village. An expedition was forming, when I left, to seek for the bones of Jacques Balmat, who first ascended Mont Blanc, and afterwards perished on the mountains; but I have not heard with what success. Some serviceable stone bridges have replaced those carried away by the inundation last autumn; but the traces of its devastation are everywhere apparent in the valley, especially near Argentière.

There is a very good "through service" between Boulogne and Geneva, in thirty hours, viâ Dijon and the Jura. By this it is possible for a person leaving London by the South-Eastern Railway, at six in the morning, to dine at Geneva the next day. During the season, however, places in the diligence must be secured beforehand.

In the view, the summit of Mont Blanc is seen in the centre, descending to the Grand Plateau. The Dome des Gouté is to the right, and the peak to the left is the Aiguille Sans Horn. Another of the Grands Mulets' points is directly over the cabin. Far below, on the left, is the upper portion of the Glacier des Bossons.

The ceremony of uncovering the monumental statue of Copernicus took place on the 24th ult., at Thorn.

AURORA AT BOULOGNE.

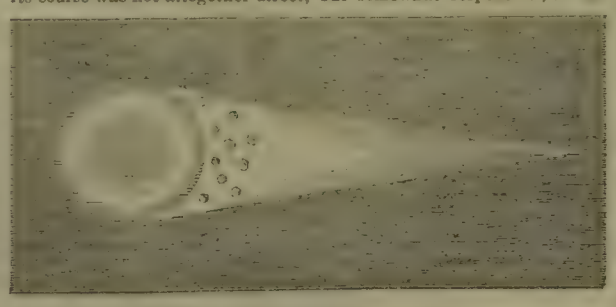
(From a Correspondent.)

On the evening of Monday week, a beautiful exhibition of Aurora Borealis was seen from Boulogne and its neighbourhood. From behind a low bank of clouds, extending from the N.W. to the S.E., arose pillars of flame-coloured light, extending almost to the zenith; whilst just above the clouds themselves ran waves of light, passing through various tints of pale yellow, green, and red. The pillars frequently shifted their position, and occasionally shot up to an immense height with wonderful rapidity. This magnificent display continued from about half-past eight to about ten minutes before nine, when it gradually faded away, throwing up from time to time long and brilliant rays towards the region of Ursa Major and the Polar Star. At the last an arch of a bluish white colour spanned the sky for a brief period, and then all disappeared. The night was perfectly still, with little or no wind, and a brilliant starlight. The sea also was quite calm. Not the slightest sound was audible. During the afternoon, three narrow bands of light fleecy cloud were observed, extending from the N.W. to the S.E., apparently converging towards each point of the horizon, and not improbably having some connection with the sublime spectacle that followed at a later hour. The accompanying Sketch of the Aurora, as it appeared from the end of Boulogne Pier.

C. J. Furlong, A.M.,
Minister of Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

One of these beautiful and extraordinary wonders of the heavens—a large and brilliant Meteor—passed over the northern parts of the county of Nottingham, on the afternoon of Friday the 28th October, and was witnessed by a great number of the inhabitants; had it not been for the broad day light, it would have appeared one of the most luminous meteors that has been witnessed for many years. When first seen at Retford, about four minutes past four p.m., it was somewhat to the westward, and moving at an immense velocity from the S.W. into the N.E. Its course was not altogether direct, but somewhat serpentine; in size



METEOR, SEEN AT RETFORD, NOTTS.

it was nearly that of the horizontal full moon, and considerably brighter than the moon appears whilst the sun is above the horizon. Its general appearance was that of a luminous ball, nearly globular, but rather flattened on its upper and lower extremities. The greater portion of the body was of a deep red colour; whilst round the outer edge it was of a beautiful blue and yellow tint. Behind it were several smaller globes, and a white streak of light—the latter ending in a point about a degree from the body of the Meteor itself. Its height was apparently trifling; but its passage was so exceedingly vivid, that this could not be correctly ascertained. It is somewhat singular, but, we believe, not unusual, that each of those who observed it—although at a considerable distance from each other—fancied it fell within a few yards of himself. A labourer at Blyth saw it, as he said, fall into an ungathered bean-field: not knowing what it was, he ran home, and told his master of the conflagration which might be expected. His master hastened to the field, but failed to discover the cause of alarm.

Mr. Roebuck on Education.—The following letter was sent to the Mayor of Sheffield, in reply to an invitation to attend a *soirée* of the Mechanics' Library:—"My dear Sir,—I am sorry to say no to any request of yours, but as my great object now is to take my place in the House of Commons next year, I rigidly observe every rule of conduct prescribed to me, by which I am told I shall be able to obtain my wish. Among other things all excitement is forbidden; and I was blamed for making my appearance at the Cutlers' Feast. All speaking and public meetings are especially proscribed; and I am ordered to be as quiet and calm as my nature will permit. To be absent from your gathering will be to me a subject of great regret. I say this sincerely, and without affectation. Education has ever been with me a subject of the greatest interest. My first efforts as a public man were to promote it, and my last wishes will be in its favour. All other subjects in comparison with it appear to me insignificant, and could I see the people of this country once impressed with a due sense of its importance, I should then have no fear as to our future. But at present I see sectarian differences and the private interests that thrive upon division in the way of all improvement; and it would seem that, to some minds, ignorance of every thing appears better than a creed differing from their own. Those people seem to forget that morality among the various sects of England is the same, and that a man may be honest, and a good citizen, no matter to what sect he belongs. But the fact is that it is not religious belief that stands in our way so much as human pride. What is feared is the top of power, not error in belief. But whatever may be the cause of opposition, the opposition itself, to all attempts at legislative aid in support of education, is at the present time so formidable as really to be a complete obstruction. In this state of things I look upon mechanics' institutions as neutral ground, and one of our chief means of educating the people. By this means the people will, I hope, be able to do for themselves what the State ought to do for them, and they, therefore, have my warmest support. Again I say, would that I could be with you; but my first duty is to be again, if possible, in Parliament—to that I make everything yield; and I therefore most reluctantly deny myself the pleasure of being at your *soirée*. I hope this my excuse will appear to you sufficient, and that you will not think me lukewarm in the good cause.—Truly yours, J. A. Roebuck."

Statistics in European States.—The recent Congress at Brussels elicited some useful facts as to the organisation for collecting statistics now extant in the different countries of Europe. In this country, the Government offices prepare returns and reports, which, in the aggregate, are not inferior in extent and excellence to those of other countries. In France, the Ministers of Justices, of Commerce, and of Finance have statistical sections in their respective offices, carrying on their departments independently of each other. In both countries there is a want of co-ordination in the official publications, and an absence of unity of plan and compendious digests for the use of the Governments and the public, by which much inconvenience is often produced and the utility of the whole greatly curtailed. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Denmark resemble each other in having the whole official statistics of each Government prepared in one office, under a director, who consults and is consulted by the Ministers in the several departments. Belgium follows the example of Sardinia, allowing the several offices to work out the statistics of their own departments, on plans laid down by the central commission.

The Best Friends to French Trade.—England and the United States are placed at the head of the great outlets for our manufactures. England furnishes us to the amount of about 133,000,000f. of different articles, among which stand, in the first place, raw and floss silk, wool, coals, copper, and woven goods—which we re-export for the most part, as they are charged with a heavy import duty. Out of these 133,000,000f. of imports, 94,000,000f. at the utmost enter into our own consumption. With England, contrary to what is the case with Russia and the northern states of Europe, our exports far exceed our imports. Silk and woollen goods occupy the first place in the articles with which we supply our neighbours. These two articles alone represent a sum of 123,000,000f. out of a total amount of 296,000,000f., or 202,000,000f. more than that of the English merchandise which we consume.—*Siecle.*

Premiums for New Enterprise.—The Council of the Society of Arts has just issued its premium list for the hundredth session. The Council ask for communications on "the existing means of crushing and dressing hard rocks containing metalliferous ores," and an account of the manufacture of tin and of recent discoveries of new sources of supply. There are also premiums offered for the importation of dried fruits, such as the plantain and banana from the British possessions; of wines dried fruits, and olive oil, from Australia—small and good samples of which have already been received by the society; for the manufacture of oil and other substances from the refuse of cotton seed; for improvements in the dyes of woollen cloths, whereby the colours may be rendered permanent and capable of resisting the action of acids; and for an essay on the flax plants of India, the purposes to which they are at present applied, and the best means of utilising and employing the refuse. There are several premiums having reference to the manufacture of paper. A novel premium is offered "for the best account of the mode in which seaweed is prepared and used by the Chinese."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Croydon Drainage.—Mr. Austin's Report on the Sanitary Works at Croydon, has just been published. The writer states that the "reporters have misconceived and misrepresented both the principles and practice" of the Board, and says—"I have no apprehension whatever that the misconceptions and mis-statements I have noticed can stop the progress of the pipe-drainage of towns: its inherent excellence, efficiency, and cheapness will cause it to prevail over every effort that has been or can be made against it; and the true course open to engineers, and the only one which is worthy of them, is to assist in remedying its defects, and determining, from experience of its success as well as failure, the conditions and the limitations of its use."

Trade in the Midland Counties.—Trade was generally quiet during the past week. In Manchester the demand was dull, and the absence of full accounts from America made all parties cautious. The strikes, too, have had their effect in suspending speculation; but a general opinion now obtains that the men must yield. The iron trade is healthy; demand is active; improvements in machinery rife; and all branches of Birmingham manufacture prosperous. The demand for hosiery this week has been good, and that for lace dull; but in Nottingham generally industry is checked by the high price of coal. The woollen cloth trade is quiet, but healthy, although the immediate demand is limited. The worsted trade (Bradford) is dull. From Ireland we hear the flax trade is dull, the yarn trade unsettled, linens in large demand, and the cotton trade unusually quiet.

Labourers' Wages.—Brenchley.—At a recent meeting of influential farmers in the corn-market room at the Rose and Crown inn, Mr. Thirkell made a suggestion relative to labourers' wages. He stated, as the largest landholder in the parish, he thought it quite right, owing to the high price of provisions generally, to raise the wages of his labourers from 12s. to 14s. per week, and to pay more liberally for "great work." Mr. Waterman supported the recommendation, which was carried by show of hands.

Termination of the Fustian Dyers' Strike.—This long-protracted strike, which has lasted for over seventeen weeks, has at length terminated. Since Monday, the men on strike have been offering themselves at the different works in large numbers, withdrawing their demand for an advance of wages, and agreeing to consider 10½ hours of over-time as a day's work, instead of seven hours, as previously.

Guy Fawkes Day at Oxford and Exeter.—The annual gown and town rows at Oxford commenced, according to custom, on Saturday night, the 5th instant, and for several hours kept the greater part of the city in a state of turmoil and excitement. The townspeople were the victors, and thrashed their opponents most effectually. The destruction of caps, gowns, and hats was never surpassed.—At Exeter the authorities endeavoured to put down the celebration; but the anti-Puseyite feeling was too strong. A large quantity of wood, which had been seized by the police, was recovered by a mob, who overpowered its protectors, carrying it off to the Cathedral-yard, where a bonfire was kindled in open defiance of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. During the night several of the police were injured, and one of the inspectors received a severe cut in the head. Some arrests took place; and at one period of the evening the proceedings were so tumultuous that it was said the Mayor had signified his intention of calling out the military.

New Threshing Machine.—Mr. Mechi has imported the American threshing machine, which weighs only 14 cwt., threshes easily and without waste at the rate of one bushel in forty seconds, turns out the grain perfectly clean and ready for market, and is manufactured in America at a cost of £23. It is driven by a six-horse portable engine. An objection taken to the machine is, that it does not give off the straw and the chaff separately in the most convenient and economical form. Taken altogether, however, this "separator" is a highly creditable specimen of the mechanical ingenuity of our cousins. It promises none of those startling results which drew such attention to the reaping machines of 1851; but it may prove of the highest value if, through the formidable competition which it foreshadows, our implement makers are induced to bring their scale of charges more within the reach of the practical farmers' means, and to combine lightness of construction with the greatest possible efficiency and economy in the work done.

The Electric Telegraph in the Provinces.—Some interesting facts touching the progress of the telegraph wires through the country were stated at Leeds last week, at a meeting of the British Electric Telegraph Company. Liverpool and Glasgow are now linked together, and within a month Hull and Greenock will be brought within the communication. In fifty other towns stations have been already established; and Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Wigan, and others, are soon to be united to the rest. The revenue of the company from messages alone exceeds £6000 a year, and now that the company has power to erect stations on every highway in the kingdom, their extension will be merely a question of time. Telegraphic messages are now daily sent from the Leeds office through 330 continuous miles of wire, without any stoppage or reading off.

Manchester Model School.—A meeting has been held in Manchester to consider the expediency of establishing in that city a model school, based on the principles of the National Public School Association. E. R. Langworthy, Esq., presided; and the following were among the gentlemen present—Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. W. C. Watkins, R. N. Philips, Ivie Mackie, Rev. W. F. Walker, of Oldham; Messrs. H. J. Leppoc, Arch. Winterbottom, Jas. Simpson, Foxhill Bank; Rev. Dr. Beard, Messrs. R. M. Shipman, Dr. Watts, &c. Resolutions were adopted—that a free school for secular instruction be established in Manchester, and appointing a committee to carry out the resolution. A subscription-list was opened for a guarantee fund for the maintenance of the school. It is intended that the proposed school shall be an example of the advantages of the "rational," in contradistinction to the "rote" system of teaching.

New Mayors.—The following gentlemen having been elected Mayors of the towns to which their names are attached, entered upon their duties on Wednesday:—Manchester, Mr. Benjamin Nicholl; Salford, Mr. William Ross; Liverpool, Mr. John Buck Lloyd; Doncaster, Mr. W. Carlton; Leicester, Mr. C. S. How; Chester, Mr. John Smith; Carlisle, Mr. P. J. Dixon; Bath, Mr. Gill; Yarmouth, Mr. James Cherry; Southampton, Mr. Tucker; Westbury, Rev. H. H. Duke, M.A., Vicar.

The Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen.—The Conservative Association have resolved on trying to secure the re-election of the Earl of Eglinton as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, in opposition to the Poet Laureate. The Liberals speak confidently of being able to carry their candidate.

Astronomy at Edinburgh.—The Government has sanctioned the appointment of a second assistant astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Calton-hill, and has given a small grant of money to enable some necessary improvements to be made on the existing astronomical instruments.

Deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland.—The first iron steam-boat constructed for this association was launched on Friday week at Granton, under the most favourable circumstances. The vessel is about 100 feet in length, and 16 feet beam; her measurement about 100 tons, and her engines are 30-horse power. The propelling power, on a totally new principle, by the patentees, Messrs. Ruthven, requires neither paddles nor screw. One important feature of the invention is, that, by a simple movement, the vessel can be either stopped, turned, or backed, almost instantaneously, without requiring the steam to be let off or the machinery stopped. The vessel is intended to carry four boats, with their crews, nets, and lines, to the fishing-ground; and, from her construction, can lower or take on board the boats with their cargoes at pleasure; while she admits of fishing from her deck, and of trawling on the new system; and is, besides, ever ready to afford a shelter for the fishermen should a gale spring up.

The Duke of Marlborough has recently imported into the county of Oxford a most perfect specimen of the true Cleveland horse. The animal is rather over 16 hands in height, but very short in the legs; of immense bone, and now rising four years old. From what we hear of this splendid animal, we feel assured that the introduction of such a horse into the county will contribute largely to the improvement of the nag horses; and we may hope to see in a short time a very considerable improvement in the character of the horses ridden by the members of the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Extraordinary Sale of Landed Property.—At the sale of the Mostyn estates, in the vale of Llangollen, last week, the prices obtained were beyond all ordinary calculation, several of the farms realising between sixty-five and seventy years' purchase on the present rentals. A large and influential company from London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., attended.

Melbourne Gas-works.—On Saturday last these works were put in operation for the first time, and afforded great satisfaction.

A portion of the extensive paper-staining mills of Messrs. Potter, at Darwen, has been destroyed by fire. The property consumed was valued at from £15,000 to £20,000; the insurances were £12,000.

Letters of Receipt.—With reference to some further doubts as to the new Stamp Act, and its relation to letters acknowledging the receipt of promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques, post-office orders, or bank notes, we are authorised to state that such letters are not subject to stamp-duty. But they must simply state the safe arrival of such documents. If they go on to say that such sum has been applied in liquidation of a particular debt, or has been entered to the general credit of the sender, a receipt-stamp must be attached to the letter.

The Song of the Danube

Words by Charles Mackay. Music by C. W. Glover.

Animato.

No! no! they shall not have it— The proud tri-um-phal flood; Al-though, to gain the glo-rious prize, They'd dye it red with blood. They shall not have the Da-nube— Though Czar or Kai-ser fight With ten times fif-ty thou-sand men To steal it in our sight. They shall not have the Da-nube— Nor source, nor course, nor sea; They shall not, shall not have it— The broad, the strong, the free.

a piacere.

Chorus.

1st and 2d verses. | 3d verse.

I.

No! no! they shall not have it—
The proud triumphal flood;
Although, to gain the glorious prize,
They'd dye it red with blood.
They shall not have the Danube—
Though Czar or Kaiser fight
With ten times fifty thousand men
To steal it in our sight.
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not, shall not have it—
The broad, the strong, the free!

II.

If sunk in sloth, like cowards,
We let them arm, and take;
And yield them all they choose to ask,
For Peace or Mercy's sake.
What then? will *that* suffice them?
The Danube's fair and fine,
But so are Weser and the Elbe,
And so is Father Rhine.
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not, shall not have it—
The broad, the strong, the free!

III.

We'll stop them at the threshold—
'Tis better *now* than *then;*
And show them what a strength there lies
In arms of honest men.
We'll yield them not an acre
By Danube's rolling tide;
And call both Crescent and the Cross
To aid the rightful side.
No! no! they shall not have it—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not have the Danube—
The broad, the strong, the free!

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"A WARRIOR ADORING THE INFANT JESUS."—PAINTED BY GIORGIONE.

After the usual autumnal recess, the National Gallery was re-opened to the public on Monday last. In the interval the rooms have been subject to a thorough process of scrubbing, which they much stood in need of, and the walls have been hung with a maroon-coloured flock paper, which is decidedly an improvement upon the dirty and cold surface which they presented before. Add to this, that many of the pictures have been re-arranged, some few of them washed and varnished, and five new pictures added; and sufficient novelty attaches to the opening of the season, to call for a special notice in our columns.

We commence with the new pictures (two of which we engrave): they are of various, and also of the later and inferior, schools of art. We say this, not in disparagement, but as a simple matter of fact; and, so far from objecting to the introduction of a proper amount of works of this period and class, we rather approve of it, as they will afford opportunities for comparison with the works of the higher and purer schools, which cannot but prove instructive to the careful observer.

The easel pictures of Giorgione are rare; and it is matter of dispute whether the one attributed to him, and described as "A Warrior adoring the Infant Jesus," is really by his hand: some attributing it to Giovanni Bellini, others suggesting Palma Vecchio as the probable author. The latter supposition we do not think likely; on the contrary, we are induced to consider this picture to be one of the period and school to which it is referred, and that in all probability it is by Giorgione, the fellow pupil of Titian in the school of Bellini. We are induced to this belief from a consideration of the style, which is evidently that of early Venetian art, and the vigour of the treatment in parts—more particularly in the figure of the kneeling warrior, which denotes a freedom of hand which Bellini did not display. Nevertheless, it is by no means a first-class picture, being of uneven merit both as respects the designing and colouring. The figure of the kneeling warrior, we have already remarked upon, as being full of vigour and impressive action; the face, also, is expressive of veneration and native dignity of character. But the figure of the Virgin is stiff and formal in comparison; and the ex-

"THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, AT ROME."—PAINTED BY VERNET.

pression of the face, looking down with conscious pride upon the prostrate worshipper, is not in the best taste. It bespeaks more of coquetry than of maternal devotedness, centring all its attention in the Divine infant in her lap, which was the character given to the representations of the Madonna in the earlier times of art. The face and attitude of Joseph are commonplace and undignified: the page or squire who holds the horse is painted with much spirit. The colouring of the drapery of Mary is of the true Venetian kind, chiefly pure blue, and crimson; that of the warrior, also, is genuine in tone—the painting of the chain armour and head-dress very careful and admirable; but the robes of Joseph are in secondary colours, which spoil the focus of the picture; and the sky is, to appearance, faded in parts. This picture was purchased out of the collection of Mr. Woodburn last year. It was originally brought by him from Italy.

Guiseppe Ribera, known as "Lo Spagnoletto," may, by right of birth, be claimed by Spanish art; though, as he went to Italy when quite a boy, and studied and practised there till the end of his life, he is generally classed with the Italian school. He is of the period when the elements of original artistic excellence were scattered through many "schools," and much perverted and wasted in the hands of practitioners who followed in the shoes of Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaelle; at a time when the theory of Eclecticism was fiercely supported by the school of the Carracci against the daring doings of the "Naturalisti," with Caravaggio at their head; and no one looking at this picture, however he may admire the executive power displayed in it, can fail to be struck with the entire absence in it of the higher charms of sentiment, and grace, and the conventionalism (if you will) of the ideally beautiful, which warm and dignify the canvas of Anibale Carracci, Correggio, Guido, Carlo Dolce, and others of the more poetic schools of art—not to mention other much earlier schools wherein the feeling for the purposes of art was of much higher quality than poetry itself. Spagnoletto generally delighted in the painting of horrible or painful subjects—as martyrdoms, violent deaths, and the sufferings of emaciated saints. In the work before us, he has chosen a subject not in itself repulsive, and which, in the hands of a painter of a higher order, has been made sublime and impressive (see, for instance, one by Francia, in the same gallery); but he has utterly failed of carrying the thoughts of the spectator beyond the painful actualities of the scene presented—that of a dead or dying man, supported in a half-recumbent position, with two females weeping over him. The attitudes of these two figures are poor in conception, wanting the true pathetic impulse of the occasion; whilst, at the same time, that of the Magdalene, at the feet, is extravagant and ungraceful. The colouring exhibits that peculiar command of chiaroscuro for which Spagnoletto was celebrated, and in which he imitated Caravaggio. The painting of the anatomy of the principal figure is careful and masterly; though, it may be observed, the position of the right hand is artificial, not to say untruthful. The white sheet upon which it rests is very abrupt and hard in its folds—forced, angular, and capricious, like the general outline of the figures, and indicating the affectation and excesses which marked the decline of art in the seventeenth century. This picture was presented to the Nation by David Barclay, Esq.

The picture by Zurbaran—an original artist in his way, though close an imitator of Caravaggio—represents one of his favourite studies, a Franciscan Monk, in an attitude of devotion. His garment is coarse and patched; his head is nearly buried in the deep hood of his coat; and in his clasped hands rests a skull—fit emblem of mortality—the only theme of the anchorite's study upon earth. This is, on many accounts, a valuable addition to our National Gallery. It was purchased at the sale of the Louis Philippe collection last year.

The "Castle of St. Angelo," by Vernet, may be accepted as one of the very best specimens of that artist: the atmosphere brilliant and clear, the water pellucid and full of motion; and all the animated incidents of a joust on the Tiber rendered with uncommon spirit. The pavilion on the balcony on the left is of the lightest blue and white; and the whole of the colours, which have preserved all their original hue, are bright and gay. This picture was presented to the Nation by Lady Simpkinson.

The other additional picture now exhibited is a Bassano, representing "Christ driving the Money-changers from the Temple;" which has been presented to the nation by L. Hind, Esq. It is not a fine specimen of this very ordinary artist, who painted hastily, and for gain—especially towards the latter part of his career, of which period this picture probably is. Indeed, as an historical picture, it is almost beneath notice—the figure and attitude of Christ being outrageously vulgar, and unworthy of the subject. The cattle introduced are of Bassano's usual stock; so also the figure of the woman kneeling down counting her eggs in a basket, which, like all Bassano's women, has the feet carefully covered under the gown. The colouring is coarse and badly balanced, and has, probably, got darker and dirtier with age. This picture, though acceptable as a specimen of what the artist could do, is, we consider, very much out of place when hung in the broad light, and in one of the places of honour in the large room, to the displacement of Claude's "Il Molino," which last year adorned this spot.

Amongst other pictures of the first class displaced—and, we must add, misplaced—under the new arrangement are the two large Guidos—"Venus attired by the Graces," and "Perseus and Andromeda"—which, instead of occupying one of the walls in the middle room, have been thrust into one of the closets at the sides of the entrance, where it is impossible to see them. From what we observed upon their surface, however—particularly the "Perseus and Andromeda"—we are led to apprehend that this step has been adopted with a view to hide the damage which they have suffered from recent cleaning. The pictures of Guido, who painted so rapidly to supply his daily extravagances—would allow of no tampering with the vehicle which he used with his colours, and this we fear has been done. We regret also to see, thrust into this little compartment, in a dark corner where its depth of colouring is perfectly unappreciable—that gem of Correggio's, "Christ's Agony in the Garden." In the opposite closet is now consigned Murillo's "Holy Family." The two Turners have been removed from the great room to one of the middle rooms, where they are placed one above the other, with the two Claudes (objects of his special mention and rivalry) on either side. The Claudes still hold their own (though in an inferior light); but we cannot think that the Turners gain by the change.

"THE NEST," IN CROMOLITHOGRAPHY, AFTER A DRAWING BY HUNT.—The process of cromolithography, or printing in colours, in imitation of a water-colour drawing, has been very successfully illustrated in the little subject before us, and just published by Messrs. Gambart and Co., of London, and Messrs. Shaw, of Nottingham. The colours employed are numerous and varied, and are laid on with great delicacy and precision; the fact of being applied by a mechanical process being hardly discernible till after close inspection.

"KEEPER, A GOOD DOG IN OLD TIMES." By Sir E. Landseer.—Mr. Thomas Boys has just published a large engraving, by W. T. Davey, of one of Sir E. Landseer's earliest works, being executed by him at the age of nineteen, and entitled as above. It represents a fine Newfoundland dog, sitting as guard over his master's luggage—the scene being an inn-yard, where a mail-coach has just drawn up to change horses. It is therefore appropriately named "a good dog of old times," and is interesting alike as a piece of natural portraiture, and as illustrative of an order of things now long since passed away. It is a performance of great spirit, and has been done justice to by the engraver.

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF MR. THOMAS BARING, M.P., in Grosvenor-street, with its valuable treasures of art, narrowly escaped entire destruction a few days since. It appears that a servant having entered one of the drawing-rooms for the purpose of closing the shutters, placed his candle in such a position, near one of the couches, as to cause its ignition after he left the apartment. The fire was not discovered until some time subsequently, when the room in which it originated as well as two others of the same suite had attained the heat of a furnace; the pictures on the walls had become blistered, and almost every article of furniture had been destroyed. Fortunately, the gallery and all the drawing-rooms of the suite had been dismantled only a few days previously, and the only pictures remaining on the walls were those of modern artists. The valuable ancient Italian and Spanish pictures had been removed from the walls, and, being stacked up close together in one corner of the gallery, they have scarcely suffered any damage from the heat. The same remark will apply to the Belgian and Dutch works. The pictures which have suffered most are, happily, the works of living artists, whose services may be obtained in their restoration. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Travelled Monkey" is among the few modern pictures that have escaped. The collection was insured for about £30,000—scarcely a tithe of its value—chiefly in the Globe Office. Mr. Baring is stated to have borne his misfortune with remarkable composure. The finest specimen in England of Murillo's "Madona on the Crescent" is in this collection.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—R. Handyside, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, is appointed one of the Lords Justiciary of the Outer Court, in the room of Lord Anderson, deceased. James Craufurd, Esq., Sheriff Depute of Perthshire, is appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Mr. Handyside. W. T. Napier Champ, Esq., is appointed Colonial Secretary for Van Diemen's Land.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

(*Continued from page 406.*)

THE BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.

The usual annual banquet took place on Wednesday evening in the Guildhall, which was fitted up with much taste and brilliancy for the occasion. The reception-rooms were decorated with groups of statuary, paintings, transparencies, and emblematical devices, and the banqueting-hall illuminated with stars and jets of gas running round the roof, and depending in graceful scrolls along each side of the hall. Over the Lord Mayor's seat was a large plume of ostrich features, the Prince of Wales's crest in spun glass; and flags, banners, and military trophies were displayed on either side. The guests began to arrive shortly after five o'clock—the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord J. Russell being loudly cheered on their names being announced—and were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the drawing-room. Shortly before seven the distinguished company proceeded to the banqueting-hall, preceded by the State trumpeters, the mace and sword bearers, and other City functionaries.

The Lord Mayor presided; and on his right hand were seated the late Lord Mayor, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord John Russell, Viscount Canning, Alderman and Sheriff Wire, Viscount Palmerston, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Sir W. Molesworth, the American Minister, the Minister of Paraguay, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires, the Right Hon. W. Cardwell, M.P.; Lord Hatherton, Sir John Patteson, Sir John Dodson, Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P.; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Sir John Young, M.P.; Mr. S. Walpole, M.P., &c.; and on his left, the Lady Mayoress, the late Lady Mayoress, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, Lord Campbell, Baron Alderson, Vice-Chancellors Parker and Wood, Lord D. Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. E. Ball, M.P.; Mr. Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. B. Oliveira, M.P.; Sir W. Ross; the Governor of the Bank of England; the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. J. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. Justice Erle, Sir John Jervis, and nearly all the aldermen and leading members of the Corporation.

A military band, stationed in the gallery, a party of vocalists, and the Distins, with the celebrated Sax-horns, delighted the company with their performance during the intervals of the speeches. The quantity of turtle, and other good things provided, appeared, from the programme, to be enormous.

After grace had been sung by the vocalists.

The Lord Mayor gave in succession "The Health of the Queen," and "The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Lord Mayor next gave "The Army and Navy."

Sir J. Graham, in returning thanks for the navy, said, he could only give that distinguished company the assurance—trite but true—that, whether in peace or war, the British navy would be found ready to do its duty. If, unhappily, the occasion should arise, and that any insult should be offered to the British flag, he had no doubt that the navy would take care that the name of this country should be untarnished. He was satisfied that it would be always prepared to maintain the faith of existing treaties, and to protect the commerce of this country; and he was sure the approbation of that distinguished company would be received by the officers and men of the British navy as the greatest stimulant to the proper and efficient discharge of their duty.

Major-General Sir John Wilson returned thanks on behalf of the army.

The Lord Mayor said, from the days of Whittington downwards they had been always accustomed to give "Prosperity to the Trade and City of London" (Loud cheers). He had the satisfaction of knowing that the trade of the city of London was prospering and progressing; and he hoped they might long continue to boast of having the largest trade in the world (Loud cheering).

The Lord Mayor proposed, in highly complimentary terms, the health of his predecessor in the civic chair.

Mr. Alderman Challis having returned thanks,

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Health of the Foreign Ministers" (Cheers), coupling with the toast the name of the American Minister.

Mr. Buchanan responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor (after proposing "The Health of the Lord Chancellor," who briefly returned thanks) said, they were on that occasion honoured with the presence of many of her Majesty's Ministers (Cheers), and among them the head of a Government which, it was well known, had exerted itself to the utmost to preserve the peace of the world (Loud cheers). The most unwearied endeavours had been made by the Cabinet to maintain the peace of Europe, and of the world at large; and he had much pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Earl of Aberdeen and her Majesty's Ministers" (The toast was received with loud cheering).

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to respond to the toast. The noble Earl said: My Lord Mayor, I have to return you my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have proposed, and in which the company have received, the health of my colleagues and myself. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that, with regard to persons in our situation, a favourable construction at least may be placed upon our motives and intentions in the discharge of our duty (Cheers). It is true that we are the servants of the Crown; and happily, in these days, such service is not incompatible with the most sincere desire to promote the welfare, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people (Cheers). Notwithstanding the prosperous condition of this country in all its great interests, and the wonderful advances that have been made in every department of art, science, and industry, I am quite aware that much yet remains to be done, the success of which may be promoted by her Majesty's Ministers. Much improvement—much reform—in the condition of the people, whether social, moral, or political, is demanded. I know, my Lord Mayor, that much is expected from us by the country, and I hope we shall be found ready and willing to answer to the call (Hear). In a country such as this, and in an age of civilisation like that in which we live, these are the real triumphs—these are the glories—to which any Government ought to aspire (Cheers). I trust that nothing will happen to impede or to check the progress of those improvements, and of that reform which I so ardently desire to see effected (Hear, hear). They can only be successfully carried out by the continuance of that tranquillity which we have so long enjoyed (Loud Cheers), and in the absence of all disturbing causes, whether foreign or domestic (Renewed cheers). My Lord Mayor, some time ago, when I last had the honour of being the guest of your predecessor in office, I made a declaration, perhaps in the hearing of some now present, that the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace (Hear, and cheers). I desire, on this occasion, to repeat that declaration (Renewed cheering). I will go further, and I will say that no other principle of policy will ever be announced by me (Cheers). But, emphatic as these words may be, they are not to be understood as signifying the impossibility of war. On the contrary, we know full well that this cannot be the case; but they signify that, so far as I am concerned, war will never be undertaken by me without reluctance, and never but when demanded—plainly demanded—by a due sense of the honour and the interests of this country (Hear, and cheers). This I believe to be the duty of English Ministers. I am certain it is the duty of a Christian man (Cheers).

The noble Earl immediately rose again, and proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor;" who acknowledged the compliment, and gave "The Earl of Clarendon and the House of Peers."

The Earl of Clarendon returned thanks for the House of Lords. He believed that the House of Lords maintained its high position from the deference it showed to public opinion, and from its readiness to receive impulses from without on all questions affecting the general, as compared with what might be called the class interests of the country (Hear, hear).

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of Lord John Russell (Cheers). They were all aware of his great integrity of purpose, and the manner in which he had advocated every measure of reform and improvement.

Lord John Russell, who was loudly cheered, said—Whatever views the House of Commons might at first take of a question, they might rest assured that in the end they would adopt those views which were most conducive to the public welfare, and he attributed this to the habit of free discussion which prevailed in that popular assembly (Hear). The Lord Mayor had alluded to the inquiry then going on into the constitution of the City, and he must say that, as the representative of the City of London, he was proud to find that when the inquiry was first proposed, instead of shrinking from it, the Corporation openly and manfully courted inquiry (Hear). He felt sure that they would in the same spirit contribute to carry on a full and complete prosecution of that inquiry; and if abuses were to be corrected, and if reforms were to be made, they would endeavour to carry them out on the principle on which the Corporation was founded—a principle which belonged to an early period of their history, but which was still vigorous at the present time—the free election by the citizens of their chief magistrate, and the government of their own affairs (Applause).

Viscount Palmerston proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies."

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, and shortly after most of the ladies present left the hall and retired to the refreshment rooms.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and gave "The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Judges."

Lord Campbell, in acknowledging the toast, said, that some persons had talked as if the result of the present commission of inquiry into the Corporation of London would be the abolition of that Corporation. He hoped, however, that no such result would ensue, but that, in the reign of Albert the Tenth, the monarch would be invited to receive the loyal hospitalities of the city of London (Cheers and laughter). If the Corporation were to be removed at one fell swoop, he thought a greater sensation would be created among the Courts of Europe than would be caused by any other political event (a laugh); for when they heard that the office of Lord Mayor was abolished, they would believe that a revolution had indeed commenced (Cheers and laughter). He would remind his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) that when the general measure of Corporation Reform was proposed, he (Lord Campbell) wished to include the Corporation of London; for he believed that to reform whatever abuses existed would be true Conservatism (Hear, and cheers). Such reform ought, however, to be cautious, safe, and gradual. He had been glad to learn that before the Commission of Inquiry was appointed the Corporation had themselves offered every facility for the investigation—(Cheers)—and he trusted the result would be, not to destroy the Corporation, but to place it upon a more firm and satisfactory basis (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor gave the health of

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire, who, in returning thanks, expressed his determination, while upholding the privileges of the City as far as he could, to advocate whatever reforms were requisite, and in conformity with the spirit of the age (Cheers).

Several other toasts were proposed, and the company then retired to the drawing-rooms, where coffee and other refreshments were provided.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday the Recorder introduced the new Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, by stating that Mr. Sidney, after having been for some years engaged in commercial pursuits, and having obtained the esteem, regard, and respect of all with whom he had had transactions, and having been blessed with the happy fruits of successful undertakings, was willing to devote his services for the advantage of his fellow-citizens; and, accordingly, in the year 1843, that gentleman had been elected as one of the Common-Councilmen for his own ward. He was next elected an Alderman—and, then, of course, became a magistrate; in which capacity he had distinguished himself by the observance of great patience, and the exercise of great integrity, and of large knowledge, and had dispensed due justice. Some short time after this, Mr. Alderman Sidney had been elected Sheriff, in which position he had fully maintained the dignity of the office; and in the year 1847 he had had the honour of being selected by the inhabitants of his native town, Stafford, to represent them in Parliament. Here, again, Mr. Alderman Sidney had been a most valuable and efficient officer; and although he did not, in the present Parliament, hold a seat, yet he had been brought forward at the last election as a candidate by his friends, and had received no fewer than 1666 votes. After such a distinction it was no matter for wonder, then, that he should have been selected by the eminent men in the city of London to fill the proud and high office of their chief magistrate. It would be unbecoming in him to prognosticate the career of the Lord Mayor during the term of his mayoralty; but this much he might venture to say, that, looking to the antecedents of that gentleman, he had given abundant promise for the due performance of the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, as well as for possessing a spirit for carrying out all the honours, the hospitalities, and the privileges of his office. The Lord Chief Baron then congratulated the Lord Mayor upon his having attained the high office he had been elected to by his fellow-citizens. He rejoiced to hear the account which had been given by the learned Recorder of the successful manner in which the new Lord Mayor had fulfilled the many public offices to which he had been appointed; and he could himself bear strong testimony to the zeal, assiduity, talent, and perseverance that right hon. gentleman had brought to bear upon an inquiry, in which he had himself been engaged, in reference to the application of certain funds to the assistance of poor prisoners. Therefore, he could entertain no doubt that the Lord Mayor would bring to his office great talent, and support the position with liberality, justice, and hospitality. (Of Mr. Alderman Sidney a Portrait and Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 507.

IRELAND.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—On Monday a deputation from the meeting of Protestants recently held at the Rotunda, waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge, for the purpose of presenting an address, in which the decision of Mr. O'Callaghan, a police magistrate, in the case of "Martin A. O'Brennan v. Smith, a tract distributor," was denounced in the strongest and most unqualified language. In his reply, the Lord-Lieutenant rebuked the framers of the address for the use of language which appeared to his Excellency "inconsistent with Christian charity," at the same time telling the deputation that if the charge against Mr. O'Callagan were well-founded, the Court of Queen's Bench was the proper tribunal to appeal to

THE SEE OF DERRY.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Griffin, ex fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the bishopric of Derry.

THE SEATS FOR CLONMEL.—The death of Mr. Cecil Lawless has caused a vacancy for the borough; and the papers give a list of candidates:—Dr. Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, is named as a "Brigade" candidate; Mr. John Reynolds is mentioned on the same side; and a more "moderate" candidate is likely to start in the person of Mr Francis Meagher, Q.C., a respectable member of the Irish bar. Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, is also to come forward, it is said, as a Conservative candidate.

IN the Encumbered Estates Court, last week, four properties were disposed of, in the counties of Kilkenny, Mayo, and Limerick, and the rates of purchase varied from eleven to nineteen and twenty-six years, according to the intrinsic value and peculiar circumstances. The total amount realised by the day's sales was £43,430.

THE HARVESTS.—The *Connaught Watchman* states that the Irish harvest is not at all so satisfactory in its results as had been anticipated some months ago. The grain crops are said to be below an average both in quantity and quality.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. PETO, M.P.—On the 28th ult., this gentleman was entertained by the inhabitants and Town-council of Beccles, at the Assembly Rooms, in testimony of their high sense of the benefits Mr. Peto is conferring upon the town and neighbourhood by his liberal and energetic promotion of the intended railway and other public works and improvements. The large hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The Mayor presided. Mr. Peto's health was drunk with great enthusiasm; and that gentleman, in returning thanks, warmly expressed his appreciation of Suffolk hospitality, adding: "Gentlemen,—If aught I can do can contribute to your advancement, the welfare of your families, the well-being of your town, the health of your district, or the good of your friends or neighbours, you may command me" (Loud cheers). The health of the Mayor and other toasts followed, and the entertainment gave universal satisfaction.

HOW TO STOP A RAILWAY TRAIN.—This great end was the object of experiments on the East Lancashire line on Monday—Newall's Railway Break being the instrument tried. The result was satisfactory. Two trains at equal speed (40 miles an hour) were tried: the one was brought to a stand by a single person with the new apparatus in 138 yards; while the other, with the old break, ran 800 yards before it was stopped by the exertions of two persons. The scientific and practical men present expressed themselves highly gratified with the results. The new break has one important feature: it can throw the whole weight of compression by the breaks on every carriage and every wheel of the train at once. We have now an instrument by which we can bring a train to a state of rest, at the entrance of a station, from a speed of 40 or 50 miles, in 300 yards, or in little more than one-third of the space that would be required by the ordinary means. A train with the new apparatus has been on this line from the 15th September, travelling 5874 miles, and making 1856 steppage, without the machinery requiring repair; the wheels of the carriages in the time were little worn. The power of the breaks has been known, on level line, to bring the train to a stand, in spite of the tractile power of the engine, with full steam on. Another advantage observed is, that the new apparatus gives perfect communication between guard and driver, as the break need only be applied in a modified degree to attract the notice of either.

LAUNCHES.—The screw steam-ship *Dinornis*, built by Messrs. John Reid and Co., of Port Glasgow, for the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company, was, on Wednesday week, safely ushered into her destined element. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 274 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 28 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1810. The engines are to be of 300-horse power. The *Dinorsis* is to be commanded by Captain Hall.——There was also launched, from the building-yard of Messrs. A. M'Millan and Son, Dumbarton, on Wednesday, a fine ship, named the *Margaret Mitchell*. She is intended for the West India trade, and is of the following dimensions:—Length of keel, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 32½ feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; registered tonnage, 1000.

SAILING OF THE "MARCO POLO."—This celebrated clipper-ship sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday, for Melbourne, with a very large number of emigrants on board. She is commanded by Captain M'Donnell, who was chief officer during her celebrated voyages.

RAILWAY ROUND BRISTOL.—The project of a railway round the Bristol quays has been favourably received. The object aimed at is to connect the quays and wharfage of the city with the grand terminus of the three lines of rail which there converge, thus bringing the very heart of the city into rapid connection with the lines.

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The first accident since the opening of the Panama railroad occurred on the 1st ult., when a train of 600 passengers was thrown off a bridge, at Taberelia, into a ravine of sixteen feet deep, by running over an ox. Four men were killed and many severely wounded.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to confer upon James Pech, Esq. (pianist and composer to the Countess of Darnley) the degree of Doctor in Music.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 13.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.
TUESDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604.
THURSDAY, 17.—Lotteries abolished, 1826.
FRIDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
SATURDAY, 19.—Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, died, 1836.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 25	0 45	1 5	1 25	1 45	2 0	2 15	2 35	2 50	3 5	3 20	3 35	3 50	4 10

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE,

BETWEEN

THE TURKS AND THE RUSSIANS.

We have despatched another Artist direct to the Seat of War; from whom we expect immediately to receive Sketches of every incident of interest in this important contest. The series of Military and other Sketches will appear regularly in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as they are received from our Artist.

November 12, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

IN this free country, where publicity is the life-blood of our social and political system, it sometimes happens that as much publicity is not given on matters of foreign interest as is given in other countries not so free as our own. When Parliament is not sitting, the Ministers of the Crown lack the opportunity of making known their sentiments to the nation. It is not the custom to publish diplomatic notes, except at the demand of the Lords or Commons; and, from August to February, the foreign politics of the country are judged rather by the positive acts than by the spoken or written opinions of the Minister. But in England it is the habit of men in office to maintain some kind of personal or social intercourse with the people, either by attending public meetings or municipal festivities. It was naturally expected that one at least of the many Cabinet Ministers who honoured the Lord Mayor's Banquet with their presence on the Ninth of November, would take the opportunity of saying a few words on the all-engrossing subject of the Eastern Question. Nor was the expectation disappointed; and although it could not have been anticipated that any positive information would have been given, enough was said by the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, the only two Ministers who alluded to the Russian aggression upon Turkey—to show the spirit that animates the British Cabinet. The sentiments avowed by the Earl of Aberdeen will find an echo throughout the country. They are the sentiments of the whole people. Great Britain desires peace, because war is one of the greatest evils that can afflict humanity; because it retards civilisation, and because it is the parent of other wars that may desolate the world for ages to come. But so great a blessing as peace is not to be purchased at the price of honour. Such a peace is neither dignified nor safe; and we take the guarded yet emphatic expressions of Lord Aberdeen to signify that Great Britain is prepared for war if peace cannot be maintained without the spoliation of Turkey, or the disturbance of the ancient territorial limits of the kingdoms and empires of Europe. The speech of Sir James Graham is to the same effect; and his short but pithy description of the duties of the British navy in peace and in war, and under general as well as peculiar circumstances, will meet with a ready response throughout the nation. Efforts have been made by the friends of Russia to throw doubt on the intentions of the British Cabinet. But the little which the Ministers have as yet permitted themselves to say, is sufficiently indicative of the fact that they have never wavered in their determination to support Turkey by all the material as well as by all the moral aid which may be necessary to secure her independence, and, "in concert with the allies of this country, to uphold the observance of treaties as the best security for peace."

THERE seems little or no prospect of a speedy termination of the hostilities that Labour is waging against Capital in the manufacturing districts. Although the working classes are already beginning to feel severely that, in such conflicts, they are, and must necessarily be, greater sufferers than their employers; and although, as the days shorten and the cold increases, and the scanty pittance doled out to them by the Trades-unions grows weekly more scanty, there is no evidence of a disposition on their part to forego their unreasonable demands, and return to their avocations. The working classes, as a body, are by no means unintelligent; and though it is distressing that they should go so far wrong on a question of social economy which is as clear as the sun at noonday to every tyro in economical science, it is no more surprising that operatives should imagine that the wages of labour should rise with the price of food, than that lords and gentlemen should have once imagined that England would be ruined unless corn could be artificially maintained at a price ranging at or above 54s. a quarter. One of these errors has been finally exploded, and sooner or later the other will follow it to the limbo of all the absurdities. In the meantime, that portion of the working-classes which is now out at strike, is paying a heavy penalty for its ignorance and obstinacy; and is, besides, inflicting much hardship upon innocent women and children, as well as running the risk of doing irreparable injury to the trades and manufactures of many once-flourishing districts. It is probable that if masters and men could but meet together and talk the matter over in an amicable spirit the difference would, ere many days, be arranged to their mutual satisfaction. If masters could prove by plain facts and figures, as many of them can, that they would carry on their business at a loss if they agreed to give their workmen an advance of ten per cent upon their wages, the common sense and the love of fair play which are characteristic of English artisans would induce them to give up the contested point and resume their labour. If, on the other hand, working men could show that, irrespective of the price of food and the necessaries of life, their labour was worth four, or five, or ten per cent more in the labour-market than the manufacturers have hitherto been paying for it, the manufacturer, on his part, would listen to reason, and make the best terms he could with the men, in default of whose labour it would be impossible for him to carry on his business. Unfortunately, both for masters and for men, they are not allowed to confer amicably together; and many thousands of working men, already tired of the dispute, and pained with the privations which it entails, would long ago have returned to their work at the old rate of wages, if they had not been prevented from doing so by the extraneous interference of persons having no legal or natural call to meddle in the dispute. A manufacturer might have no objection to detail the exact state of his affairs to his own workpeople; but he will not condescend to parley with interlopers, such as delegates and executive committees holding their sittings in distant towns, or perhaps in the metropolis. It is these self-constituted bodies that organise and perpetuate strikes, and that prevent the disputes which from time may be expected to arise between the employers and the employed from receiving easy and natural adjustment. A dispute or a strike, in which the services of the paid secretaries and agents of these unions, associations, and committees must be called into requisition, seems to be a necessary condition of their existence. The more extensive the strike, the greater their power and importance; the more protracted the mischief, the more frequent the opportunities for the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction. No doubt the working classes have a perfect right to form themselves into societies or unions for the object of keeping up or increasing the wages of labour; but unless the delegates or other officials whom they employ to carry out this design be not only prudent and temperate, but well-informed and wise, they injure the cause which it is expected they should serve, and create dissension and ill-blood where amity and kindly feeling are the first of requisites. We believe that if all these self-constituted societies were to cease their interference to-morrow, the strikes would cease also;—that masters and men would make mutual sacrifices for the sake of peace, and that an equitable adjustment would not be delayed for three days longer. We are afraid that such a result is not probable, and that the working classes will yet suffer many hardships in their own persons, and in those of their families, before they discover that the old rate of wages is better than the diminishing dole which is wrung for their support out of the hard earnings of their fellow-workmen not yet on strike. But sooner or later the unequal contest must come to a close. The manufacturer may look with melancholy at his silent mill, and reflect with heavy heart at the weekly losses which the strike occasions him; but he can, nevertheless, go home to his dinner and indulge in his reflections at his fireside. But the working man is pinched by a harder extremity: a hungry belly is a bad companion, and a starving and shivering family are arguments against which no man can long contend. To this extremity the working classes are rapidly reducing themselves; and, when it has come to this, of what further use will be their delegates and committee-men? We earnestly hope that this will be the worst of it, and that the strikes will not have had the effect of driving away the trade from many towns, and of permanently diminishing the rate of wages. Such things have happened before, and, if the strikes be much longer protracted, they are likely to happen again.

IT appears that we have not done full justice to Lord Eglinton and the Scottish agitators. Their grievances amount to more than the five we stated, and are not by any means so entirely heraldic as the hard-hearted English have been led to suppose. At the Edinburgh meeting held last week, Lord Eglinton and other speakers explained more fully what was meant by the phrase of "Justice for Scotland." Although we do not find, with the exception of Lord Eglinton himself, that any Scotch nobleman of wealth or influence has joined the cause; although we see in the list of its supporters, no great Scottish manufacturers or employers of labour; no literary celebrities, except Sir Archibald Alison, who may be considered as the last Protectionist left in that part of the country; and although the Scottish members have cautiously refrained from given any countenance or support to the movement, yet it must not be supposed that the cry of justice for Scotland, would not be heard with attention in England, if the agitators had in reality any case on which to rely. With all due respect for Scotland and Scotchmen, we must confess that a more unsubstantial and visionary catalogue of wrongs was never put before the world by any body of men who claim to be in earnest. In addition to the injuries said to be inflicted both upon the pride and upon the purse of the nation by the "English" Government, in consequence of the five insults and omissions which were specified in this journal on the 29th ultimo, Lord Eglinton, as the spokesman of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, has cited several others which, in his opinion, are still more galling and unjust. Scotland not only claims her own Lion and Unicorn, but desires a national mint for the perpetuation of these devices upon the coin of the realm. She requires a larger portion of the public money to be spent on Scottish ruins, and on Scottish policemen, than has hitherto been employed for those purposes. It is wrong, in the opinion of the agitators, that no more than a £5 note has been expended upon the Royal Palace of Linlithgow, while no one knows how much has been expended upon Hampton Court; and they think it a national insult to a sensitive and high-minded people, that, while Windsor Park is lavishly maintained at the general expense, the grounds of Holyrood Palace should be let to a market gardener. But a greater grievance is discovered in the fact that, while Scotland contributes £6,000,000 per annum to the national exchequer, only £400,000 of that sum finds its way back again to the north of the Tweed. There are other grievances which do not bear quite so much of a pecuniary impress. There are no docks and harbours of refuge on the east coast of Scotland; and the Russians might swoop down from the Baltic, and sack Edinburgh and Glasgow, before any efficient means could be adopted to repel and punish the invader. When we add, that the Lord Advocate, who manages Scottish business in London, is not held to be an officer of sufficient respectability or dignity for the purpose, and that a Secretary of State for Scotland is needed to satisfy the leaders of the agitation; and that the notable fact is discovered that Scotland is not fairly nor fully represented in Parliament, and ought to have seventy-eight members instead of fifty-three, we have exhausted the catalogue of insults and injuries. We think Scotchmen themselves would laugh if the Welsh or the Manxmen resolved to agitate on similar pretences. As much might be said for the goat and the leek as for the unicorn and the thistle, and Wales is surely as much entitled to a mint as Scotland is. And, not only Wales, but Lancashire or Kent might put forward a plea as good—or as bad—as the one urged in behalf of Scotland for a greater share in the expenditure of public money. The parish of St. Pancras contributes a large annual sum to the national Exchequer, not one farthing of which is expended in St. Pancras for Pancrasian purposes; and Lancashire and Yorkshire together contribute even more than Scotland, without thinking themselves aggrieved that the money is expended on national, and not on local, objects. If it be a fact that the east coast of Scotland is not properly defended, the Scottish members and the Scottish newspapers have but to make it known in a proper manner, and a remedy will be applied in due time. But why all the hubbub of a popular, if not seditious, agitation should be raised on such a question, is difficult to imagine. The Lord Advocate may, or may not, be an inefficient officer for the discharge of Scottish duties; but as the Secretary of State for England, is also Secretary of State for Scotland, and as he is fully competent to the task of managing what is called the Home Department of both countries, there can be no reason for establishing any further division of government between England and Scotland, although there may be many reasons for abolishing the political functions at present exercised by the Lord Advocate. The question of the Parliamentary representation of Scotland might well have been left in abeyance until February next, when Lord John Russell will introduce his new Reform Bill. Yet, it might have struck even the Scottish agitators, that if the representation is to be based upon numbers alone, London has a far greater claim for additional members than Scotland can have. If Scotland, with 3,000,000 of people, sends fifty-three members to Parliament, the metropolitan districts, with their 2,250,000 inhabitants, ought at least to send forty. But the fact is, the grievances of Scotland are no grievances at all, and Lord Eglinton's agitation is a mistake. There may be oversights on the part of the Government as regards Scotland, as there may be with regard to Wales or the Isle of Wight. But such oversights can be repaired without appeals to the spirit of nationality, or attempted revivals of animosities and hostilities that went to sleep more than a century ago.

THE COURT.

The departure of the King of the Belgians, on his return to the Continent on Saturday last, occasioned a lull in the hospitalities of the Court at the early part of this week. The birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, and the commencement of the private dramatic representations at the Castle on the following day, have since led to their revival: and it is understood that a succession of Royal entertainments will be given during the sojourn of the Court at Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant, who had accompanied the King of the Belgians and their youthful relatives, the Count de Flandres and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, to Ostend on Sunday, returned to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and remain on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Wednesday, being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at an early hour, and breakfasted with her Majesty. At ten o'clock the troops forming the garrison at Windsor paraded in the Home park. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the younger branches of the Royal family, took up a position immediately under the East Terrace, when the line presented arms, fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers for the Prince of Wales. The troops then marched past in slow and quick time, wheeled into line, and again presenting arms, returned to their barracks. In the afternoon of the same day, Captain Inglefield, R.N., had an audience of the Queen and Prince, and submitted for inspection his drawings connected with the Arctic Expedition. Mr. R. Thorneycroft had also the honour of submitting a plaster cast of an equestrian statuette of her Majesty.

Lord Waterpark has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin has been succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the younger members of his family, and attended by a numerous suite, left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, at two o'clock, for the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, on his return to the Continent. The King had intended to cross the Channel the same evening; but, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, the Royal embarkation did not take place until noon the following day. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant accompanied their illustrious relatives to Ostend; and, returning to Portsmouth on Monday, made an inspection of the dockyard and arsenal at that place, subsequently visiting Osborne, and arriving at Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewski, and M. Jules de Saux, returned on Tuesday from Broadlands, where they had been enjoying the hospitality of Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Duchess d'Alba, sister of the Empress of the French, has been delivered of a daughter, to whom her godfather and uncle, the Emperor, has given the name of Louise.

The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the office of President of the Surrey Archæological Society. The Earl of Ellesmere, the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Freshfield, M.P., have become vice presidents. The inaugural meeting will take place in Southwark, in January next.

MONUMENT TO SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—"Two hundred years have all but passed away since the genius of Newton sought its proper nurture in Grantham School;" and the recurrence of the centenary period has very properly been taken advantage of by the Mayor and Town Council of Grantham to propose the erection of a Statue of the Great Philosopher, in an open space left unoccupied at the south entrance of the Borough. The Royal Society have expressed their warm sympathy in this national memorial of their illustrious President; and the subscription list already includes many distinguished Fellows of the Society. It is hoped that all classes will combine in this noble object; and we are happy to perceive that, should the funds permit, it is proposed not only to erect the Monument, but to found a Newtonian College for Mathematicians and Men of Science in reduced circumstances, of which the Councils of the principal learned Societies in the Kingdom shall be Trustees. It should be mentioned that small contributions will be acceptable for aiding to carry out this enlightened homage to the genius of Newton.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.—By recent Brazilian legislation the trade and shipping of Great Britain in the ports of Brazil have been placed on the same footing as the trade and shipping of Brazil. The British Government has therefore abolished all differential duties on Brazilian ships in English ports. This has been done under the act which enables the Queen to abolish those duties otherwise than by treaty, on condition of reciprocity.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOSTILITIES IN WALLACHIA AND IN ASIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received, dated Vienna, Wednesday, Nov. 9:—"Accounts from Bucharest report a battle, and 14 superior Russian officers killed. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest."

Another despatch gives additional details of the position of the belligerent forces previous to the battle. Large bodies of Turkish troops were concentrated around Widdin. A bridge and *tête-de-pont* had been constructed at Kalafat, which served as the basis of the operations of the Turkish army. The Russian corps of Dannenberg opposed to the Turks at this point numbered from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and were spread *en échelon* between Krajova and Slatina.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Constantinople, dated Oct. 31:—

Another million of paper money has been issued. Namik Pacha has left for Paris. Lebanon is disturbed. In Asia, Selim Pacha has crossed the Russian frontier. A conflict has taken place near Batoum which has caused much sensation. The Porte has resolved that Austrian refugees shall not be employed in the army operations in Europe. Movements and levies of troops continue. The city is tranquil. Great dearness prevails.

The Turkish Embassy in Vienna have received an account of a conflict near Batoun, on the 26th; in all, 5000 men were on the field. After fighting, the belligerents returned to their former respective positions.

The passage of the Turks at Widdin, as also the occupation of Kalafat, was only a diversion. The principal body of the Turkish army crossed the Danube at Oltenitza, between Silistria and Rustchuk; and, after a desperate action, which lasted four hours, the Turks remained masters of the position.

Giurgevo is a place of vast importance to the Russians. The passage of the river at Kalafat is an affair of inferior importance, as there is no strong position in Lesser Wallachia; but if Giurgevo should fall into the hands of the Turks they would have the key to Greater Wallachia.

As the strength of the Turks is approximately known, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Russian forces which can be concentrated near Bucharest are at least not superior in numbers to the army which has assumed the offensive. It is believed that, including the reserve necessary to protect the entrenched camp at Schumla, the Ottoman commander can dispose of about 100,000 men, without withdrawing the garrisons from the frontier fortresses; and it may be conjectured that Omer Pacha has ascertained, before crossing the Danube, that the enemy is unable to attack him with more than 50,000 or 60,000.

It is announced that a number of young Wallachians have fled into the Carpathian Mountains, rather than take arms against the Turks, at the command of Prince Gortschakoff. Omer Pacha had supplied them with arms and ammunition; and their numbers are increasing daily.

A letter from Galatz of the 29th ult. states that fears are entertained there of the approach of the Turks, as there is no Russian garrison in the town. There are 12,000 of the Russian troops in hospital through the Principalities.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 27th October state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople, from Omer Pacha's head-quarters at Schumla, with the news that hostilities had commenced before the counter-order of the Porte had reached the General. The only thing that had occurred was an engagement with the Russian outposts, in which some men had been killed and made prisoners on both sides. A body of Cossacks, some hundred men strong, had advanced on the bank of the Danube, and appeared to threaten the Egyptians encamped on the opposite bank. The latter consequently seized upon some boats which were within their reach, and rowed across the Danube. The Cossacks, who were waiting for them, were not able to prevent them from disembarking, and an engagement took place.

A letter from Constantinople says:—

There is at this moment a greater naval force in the Bosphorous, and at the Golden Horn, than was perhaps ever seen in these waters. The Turkish and Egyptian fleets, number together no less than twelve line-of-battle ships, with as many frigates, steamers, brigs, and schooners. At the Golden Horn we have always two or three British and French war steamers, a Dutch war steamer, an American brig, and a Prussian war steamer (the *Danzig*), which will be reinforced by the *Gefion* and *Mercur*, which have also received orders to proceed to the Bosphorus.

People are getting on the flat balconies of the roofs of the houses at Pera, looking out for the combined British and French squadrons, which are known to have entered the Sea of Marmora, and ought to be here by this time, had they not been detained by a fierce north wind for the last few days. Four line-of-battle ships and eight frigates are to take up their station at Constantinople and in the Bosphorus; the remainder of the British and French squadrons will find an anchorage in the Sea of Marmora, at Edingick, Lamsaki, and Artaki. The Dutch fleet, under Vice-Admiral Borselius, composed of the *Prince van Orange*, the *Palambang*, and another frigate, is also expected up here very shortly. Thus, we shall have the Turkish, Egyptian, British, French, and Dutch fleets at one time in sight of the Golden Horn; not to speak of the numerous other ships of war, bearing the ensigns of almost every nation of Europe. Independent of these armed flotillas, the Bosphorus has for the last few weeks been literally crowded with the mercantile craft of different nations, all bound for Odessa and the Black Sea to load corn. The Bay of Buyukdere, which is three or four miles distant from the mouth of the Black Sea, was for a fortnight literally one mass of shipping, all waiting for a southerly breeze to waft them into the Euxine. The Egyptian fleet has been towed out of its station at Beycos to make room for the British and French men-of-war which are coming up from Besika Bay.

The news that the British Government has transmitted orders to Ireland for the embarkation of six regiments, for the Mediterranean, and that 30,000 French troops are in readiness to be transported from Toulon to the East, has created a considerable sensation here. Notwithstanding the very efficient and really unexpected military arrangements made by Turkey during the last five months, it must not be disguised that a little material aid in the coming struggle would be very welcome.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Russian Manifesto, bearing date the 21st ult., and of an unmistakeably warlike tendency, appears in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*. It concludes with the following words:—"Russia is goaded on to war; nothing remains for her but to have recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman Empire to respect treaties, to obtain reparation for the insults with which the latter has replied to our most moderate demands—to our legitimate solicitude for the maintenance of the orthodox faith in the East."

A Stockholm journal announces the arrival of a Russian squadron at Helsingfors, a seaport in Finland.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 25th state that considerable reinforcements had been sent to Bessarabia and Volhynia, where the 3rd and 4th *corps d'armée* are stationed. The army of the Caucasus was also to be largely reinforced.

The Czar has informed the Vladika, of his wish to have the support of the Montenegrins. The war against the Turks, he said, was a sacred and patriotic war, and it was the duty of the Montenegrins to take part in it.

FRANCE.

A Council of Ministers was held on Wednesday at Saint Cloud, at which the Emperor presided. It is rumoured that the discussion was exclusively on the affairs of the East, and that it is proposed to send 25,000 French troops to Constantinople. Diplomacy is still at work to try to put a stop to bloodshed, but it is thought that no satisfactory result would be obtained until a pitched battle be fought which shall decide the campaign. The condition is, however, that the Russians shall not be the vanquished, as a serious reverse on their side would, in all probability, only incite the Emperor Nicholas to greater efforts and indefinitely prolong the campaign.

A deputation from the metal founders of France was received by the Emperor on Saturday last. They pressed on his Majesty the necessity for taking a prompt decision on the question of reducing the duties on the importation of metals. They observed that it will be absolutely impossible to prevent accidents on railways until each road shall be furnished with a double line of rails, and that France cannot furnish a sufficient supply of rails for that purposes. It is said that the ironmasters will not longer oppose a reduction of the duties payable on the importation of coal and cast iron, but that they are inflexible on the subject of unwrought iron. The other manufacturers insist on a reduction of the duty payable on metals. A commission has been appointed, of which M. Morny is a member, to reconcile those conflicting interests. It is expected that the Government will shortly adopt a resolution on this subject.

The telegraphic despatch announcing an obstinate engagement between the Russians and Turks at Oltenitza produced an unfavourable effect at the Bourse, and Government securities declined on Wednesday. The Three per Cents opened at 73f. 85c., rose to 74f. 10c., and fell again to 73f. 80c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 85c.

BELGIUM.

The Legislative Session was opened on Tuesday, by a speech from the Throne, of which we subjoin the more important passages:—

Gentlemen.—At the close of the last session you had approved of the project of the union of my son, the Duke of Brabant, with the Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria. This union is now happily consummated. It is a guarantee of happiness for the inheritor of the throne, a pledge of perpetuity for my dynasty, a bond uniting us more closely with Europe, and an evidence of the confidence with which the Belgian nation is inspired. This confidence rejoices me, and the whole nation partakes of my sentiments.

The impartiality and liberality of our international relations is better understood every day. The policy assures the maintenance of good relations with all the foreign powers.

Measures affecting our material interests have been duly executed. The conversion of the three loans has been highly advantageous to the state.

The organisation of our military establishment has given the army a firmer basis, and has augmented our means of defence.

The augmentation of the receipts for taxes attests the prosperous situation of most of the branches of our industrial and commercial riches. My Government is occupied with the means of strengthening this situation. The spirit of enterprise, the indispensable element in great undertakings, is revealed by constant progress. Our products are found at the most distant markets, and the sphere of our operations is continually enlarging.

You have adopted the first part of the New Penal Code; the second part of the vast work will be almost immediately submitted to you.

The Government is occupied with various reforms, which will be introduced as occasions serve.

The King was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Assembly, and left amidst loud cheers. The whole of the diplomatic corps attended on the occasion.

AUSTRIA.

There is an end for the present of notes and diplomatic conferences. Count Buol is said to have informed his coadjutors that, for the present, there was nothing to be done but to wait and see what turn things would take on the Lower Danube. It is said that, in her attempt to obtain a pledge from Prussia, to remain neuter, Austria has been eminently unsuccessful. Russia is being paid an enormous price for the service rendered in 1849. The value of goods imported by land from Turkey into Austria, last year, was 18,000,000 florins; the exportation was for nearly 12,000,000 florins. The value of the sea trade was—import, 18,000,000 florins; export, 20,000,000 florins. At present there is no trade by land, and cannot be until the Russians have quitted the Principalities.

ITALY.

The ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, with her sons, the Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, and Duke d'Aumale, and their families, who have been staying at Turin a few days, have left for Genoa. During their stay the ex-Royal family were visited by all the members of the House of Savoy, and every mark of respect shown them compatible with their strict maintenance of privacy. They were about to leave Genoa for Spain in the Spanish steamer *Francisco de Assis*.

The case of Mr. Hamilton, who kept an English school at Naples, in the villa Volpicelli, will probably form the subject of discussion in Parliament. About a year and a half since Mr. Hamilton was subjected to frequent visits from the police. The English Minister, Sir W. Temple, in October, 1850, in reply to one of Mr. Hamilton's applications, wrote as follows:—"I have to inform you that you have an undoubted right to keep in your house and educate English children, and that the police cannot interfere with you for so doing." Still, the persecution went on; and in July, 1852, Mr. Hamilton received notice from the police that his school must be closed within four days. He went to the British Embassy, and was assured that he need pay no attention to the notification. However, at the expiration of the time limited, the police entered his house, expelled the inmates, and closed the school. Lord Malmesbury was then in power, and when the occurrence was brought under his notice he pronounced it to be illegal and contrary to treaty. Mr. Hamilton subsequently had an interview with the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, who offered Mr. Hamilton a present of £50 from the King as compensation. Mr. Hamilton represented that when he had examined into his affairs, after the dispersion of his school, he found himself involved to a much larger amount than so paltry a sum would cover. He trusted that Lord Malmesbury would exert himself at least to procure for him so much compensation as would liberate him from the difficulties in which he had been involved by the arbitrary and illegal act of the Neapolitan Government. His Neapolitan Excellency burst into a roar of laughter, and said:—

Why, you must be dreaming! You think, perhaps, that Milord Malmesbury is like Milord Palmerston, ready to listen to every complaint, and obtain redress for every grievance! but, thank God, he is not quite so Quixotic as that. Why, only look at this letter which we have just received from Prince Carini, our Ambassador at London; see what he says: "I had a long conversation with Lord Malmesbury. I did not fail to try to impress on his mind the necessity of his taking every opportunity to prove his sympathy with the Sovereigns of Italy and Austria, more especially by discouraging the complaints of British travellers, and other persons who might consider themselves aggrieved. His Lordship quite agreed with me that Lord Palmerston, in seeking to protect individuals, had almost ruined the nation. And when I adroitly turned the conversation upon the case of Mr. Hamilton, I had the satisfaction to hear his Lordship say, 'You can give him anything you like—it does not matter what it is, so long as I can say that you have given him something.'"

When his Excellency had finished reading this extract, he said, emphatically—

And remember, Sir, that this is a *private* letter from the Ambassador, and not an official one; and I suppose you know that the truth of any subject or sentiment is always contained in the *private* correspondence.

Lord Malmesbury was again appealed to, however, and ultimately accepted for Mr. Hamilton "£100 as a free gift from the King of Naples." Mr. Hamilton refused it over and over again. The English Ambassador pressed him, and finally told him it was "obligatory" upon him to accept it; and he at last yielded and did accept it. Mr. Hamilton asserts most absolutely that at no time was religous instruction of any kind given in his school—he contented himself with ascertaining from the parents the names of the religious instructors to whom they wished their children to be consigned, and at what hours. At the times named the pupils were sent, as directed, to receive religious instruction, but not upon Mr. Hamilton's premises. The Director of Police stated that he acted in conformity with instruction received from the Cardinal Archbishop, and other clergymen connected with the Ministry of Public Instruction.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet expected to obtain a strong majority both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The railway question alone was considered likely to excite some opposition.

M. Pena Aguayo, formerly Minister of Finance, died at Madrid on the 3rd inst. M. Mendizabel also died at his residence in Madrid on the same day. The malady which carried him off was pulmonary catarrh. Whatever may be thought of M. Mendizabel's peculiar views on some questions of policy, he was throughout a sincere and consistent friend of England and the English.

The burial-ground question has been definitively, and so far satisfactorily, arranged between the English *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Spanish Government. The proposition which was considered by the Spanish Government the most obnoxious of all—namely, the celebration of funeral obsequies with a certain display of religious pomp—has been set aside; but the bodies of Protestants will be borne to the grave in the same manner as Roman Catholics are, in a hearse, with carriages following. There is no permission for religious processions, and no clergyman is to follow in the streets dressed in his canonicals; but once in the cemetery, which will be inclosed, the religious ceremony may be performed in any manner the attendants may think proper. It is but just to admit that the Sartorius Cabinet has in this respect at least shown itself far more liberal, more humane, and more tolerant, than the Lersundi Cabinet which preceded it.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Monte Video to the 1st October state that a change of Government had taken place, owing to the unpopularity of President Giro, who took refuge on board a French brig with his friend and Minister Don B. Berro. A Provisional Government had been formed, composed of Generals Rivera, Lavallejo, and Flores; the last named marching into the interior with a strong body of troops, in order to suppress any attempt against the authority of the new Government. The majority of the departments had declared in favour of the change.

Mr. Dargan has contributed £100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the late flood in Mallow.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. D. Travers, to Swanage, Dorsetshire; Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, to Ringwould, near Deal. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. J. Butler, to Penrith, Cumberland; Rev. H. T. Fletcher, to Bicker, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Gilbert, to Hemsby, near Great Yarmouth. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. R. Bellis, to St. James's Chapel, Jersey; Rev. E. Hoare, to Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells; Rev. H. G. Randall, to St. Peter's, Bishport, near Bristol; Rev. W. H. Wilson, to Birtley, near Hexham; Rev. T. H. Chase, to Lydbrook, Forest of Dean.

PREACHERS AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Nov. 13, Rev. A. Cornwall; Nov. 20, Rev. H. Melville; Nov. 27, Archdeacon Tattam; December, Dr. Wesley, Rev. C. Moore, Rev. H. Birch, Rev. J. Vane.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH AT EAST RETFORD.—In consequence of the dilapidated and dangerous state of the parish church of East Retford, it has been decided to discontinue public worship in it until the necessary work of restoration is completed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. Hanson, by the parishioners of Ashton; the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, late Head Master of King's School, Chester, by the scholars; the Rev. W. Angell, B.A., late assistant curate of St. Clement's, Rochdale, by a few friends and the teachers of the congregation, on his resignation. The Rev. J. Evans, B.D., Rector of Crickhowell, by the parishioners and members of his congregation.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW AFRICAN BISHOPS.—St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30), has been appointed for the consecration of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Colenso, Bishop designate of Natal, and the Rev. Dr. John Armstrong, Bishop designate of Graham's Town. The consecrating prelates will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Norwich. The consecration will take place either in Lambeth Church or in Westminster Abbey.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, THUNDRIDGE, HERTFORDSHIRE.—This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The Bishop of Rochester officiated, attended by his chaplain and many of the neighbouring clergy. The service of the day was read by the newly-inducted Vicar, the Rev. Charles R. Hay; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. J. Faithful, Rector of Hatfield. This beautiful church, of which we intend giving an Illustration next week, has been built from the designs of Mr. Ferrey, and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Robert Hanbury, of Poles. The weather on Wednesday was most propitious; and, after the sermon, the several families of the county who were present partook of a sumptuous déjeûner at Poles; and every poor family in the parish had an ample supply of beef, bread, and strong ale, at their own homes.

THE NEW CHURCH AT MONXTON, HANTS, was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The edifice is in the Middle Pointed or Decorated style, and has been erected upon the site of the old church, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Woodyerr, of Guildford. The eastern end has a beautiful window of stained glass, by Powell, of Whitefriars. The church will accommodate about 200 persons; and the raising of funds for its erection has been a work of considerable difficulty, owing to the small extent of the parish.

GORSEDD CHURCH, Whitford, in Flintshire, one of the two churches erected by subscription, in lieu of that at Pantasa, alienated by Lord Feilding from the Church of England to the Roman Catholics, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 25th ult. There were present at the ceremony the Bishop of Adelaide; the Dean of St. Asaph; and the Archdeacons of St. Asaph and Montgomery; the Vicars of Whitford and Holywell; the Rev. Rowland Williams, Canon of St. Asaph; and forty-five other clergymen; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; and the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, M.P., the giver of the site of the church. An excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph. In the evening, prayers were read in Welsh; and the sermon was preached in Welsh by the Rev. R. Richards, Vicar of Meissa. The sister church has been built at Brynford, in the parish of Holywell.

FRIERN BARNET CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—On Thursday week the picturesque church of Friern Barnet, which has just been enlarged and restored by Messrs. Habershon, architects, was re-opened for Divine service; when the Lord Bishop of London preached an eloquent sermon, and a collection of £112 was made at the offertory. After the service, the Bishop visited the schools, which have been built adjoining the church. His Lordship, with the clergy and others, then proceeded to the mansion of Mr. Miles, where they were most hospitably entertained.

THE LUARD TESTIMONIAL, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, was designed and manufactured by Mr. Turner, 58 and 59, New Bond-street.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—We understand the builder's contract for this national institution was signed on Monday by the treasurer, John Propert, Esq., on behalf of the council, and that the works are now rapidly progressing.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—At 7h. 50m. mean time on Tuesday evening, I discovered a new planet in the constellation Taurus, about 2° south of the Ecliptic. It is rather brighter than stars of the ninth magnitude. This planet is the ninth which I have discovered since the commencement of a systematic search in 1846, and raises the number of that extraordinary group of worlds between Mars and Jupiter to twenty-seven.—*J. R. Hind.*

LAUNCH OF THE "JANE LEECH," AT BIDEFORD.—On Thursday, the 3rd, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. George Cox, Bideford, a fine clipper ship, *Jane Leech*, built for Mr. John Leech, of Manchester, and intended to be employed in the East Indian trade from Liverpool. In model, this vessel combines in an eminent degree, the properties of fast sailing with good stowage capacity, having a long floor with very fine ends. The frame of the ship is of British oak, throughout; her planking, beams, and kelsons, are of the best East India teak, and African oak, of extra thickness and scantling; she is fastened with yellow metal, to the exclusion of iron; and obtains the high class of thirteen years A 1, in Lloyd's Book of Registry. The dimensions of the *Jane Leech* are—length over all, 210 feet; the extreme breadth, 32 feet; depth, 21 feet. She has a full poop and top-gallant forecastle; admeasures 910 tons, and will carry, in all probability, 1500 to 1600 tons. The launch was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

THE MURDER AT BURNHAM.—The jury in this atrocious case (of which we gave an account last week), after adjourning from Friday till Tuesday last, have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Moses Haddo, the groom: and he has been committed to Aylesbury Gaol to await his trial at the next assizes. Some strong circumstantial evidence was adduced during the inquiry. The prisoner showed no symptoms of feeling in any way.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUDA.—A private letter, dated St. George's, Bermuda, 10th October, gives the following list of officers who have died since the last published account:—Captain Wodehouse, R.A.; Lieut. Hon. Agar Ellis, R.A.; Lieutenant Greatorex, R.E.; Lieutenant Sykes, 56th Regiment; Mr. Thompson, band-master, 56th; and Mr. Whitmore, 56th. Among those who have been attacked and are recovered are Lieutenant Twiss, R.A.; Major Oakley, 56th; Lieutenant Whitmore, R.E.; and Mr. Clutterbuck, Adjutant, 56th. The 56th Regiment were encamped at Ferry, three miles from St. George's; but they did not remove until they had lost over 160 men and five officers. Of the Sappers only about ten men are left; and the Artillery have suffered fearfully. More than sixty children of soldiers, all fatherless or motherless, and many, who have lost both parents, are waiting passage to England. This is in addition to a number distributed among the inhabitants of Bermuda. The deaths on board the *Thames* hulk were eight officers and 64 convicts. Up to the 5th of October the total number of deaths at St. George's was 350, which is 25 per cent of the whole population; but, as the natives were almost entirely preserved, the mortality is full 50 per cent among the military and convict establishments.

DREADFUL MASSACRE ON BOARD THE "HEROINE."—The schooner *Heroine*, Stafford, of London, arrived in Castletownsend Harbour, Ireland, on Thursday week. This vessel has been the scene of a tragical event on the coast of Africa. She left London about eighteen months ago, on a trading voyage to Africa; Captain Cormack being owner and master. He traded with the King of Tabou, and his people, on credit, to be paid by palm oil, &c., but failed in getting what was promised. He then took the King and some of his people and kept them on board his vessel until their part of the contract should be fulfilled. The King's subjects felt indignant at this, and were determined to have revenge, and came off in their canoes with a number of casks filled with water, and only two of palm oil, and got on board the vessel. Captain Cormack was completely thrown off his guard, although well armed, and, when in the act of stooping over the side of the vessel, he was stabbed from behind by the King's son, and pitched overboard; they then attacked and murdered the remainder of the crew, except one boy from Ireland, who has remained at the American settlement on the coast, in expectation of getting a passage to America, where his father and mother reside. The vessel was then taken close in shore, to burn her for her copper and iron; but in two days after the brig *Tweed*, Boaden, of Bristol, anchored at the same place, and the Captain, hearing what had happened, induced the natives to give her up to him, on paying a stated sum for the vessel, and subsequently gave her in charge to Captain Stafford, of the *Chalco*, of Bristol, to bring her home; and on the 22nd of October she was dismasted, in a heavy gale, near the Western Islands. Captain Stafford deserves great praise for his exertions in getting the vessel to a harbour of safety, having nothing to subsist on but salt meat and bread for a great part of the voyage, and the men being kept at the pumps almost constantly.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 4	29.935	55·4	42·3	47·8	+ 2·1	92	S.E.	0.00
„ 5	29.820	50·0	45·8	47·0	+ 1·6	93	S E.	0.00
„ 6	29.874	59·3	43·0	51·8	+ 6·6	95	CALM.	0.05
„ 7	30.228	56·1	48·0	51·7	+ 6·8	90	N.	0.00
„ 8	30.279	55·2	49·3	51·1	+ 6·3	80	N.& W.	0.00
„ 9	30.542	50·9	32·6	41·2	— 3·3	80	N.	0.00
„ 10	30.399	52·8	32·5	42 8	— 1·4	83	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 29 99 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.83 inches by 3 h. p.m. on the 5th; increased to 30 35 inches by 6 h. p.m. on the 7th; decreased to 30 29 inches by the afternoon of the 8th; increased to 30.58 inches by the morning of the 9th—areading higher than any since September 1852; and declined to 30 35 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 30.140 inches.

The mean daily Temperatures have ranged from 6·8° above, to 3.3° below their average values. During the time they were above their average values—viz., from the 1st to the 8th—the average daily excess was 4½°.

The mean Temperature of the week was 47·6°; being 2·7° above the average of 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 26.8°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 6th; and the lowest on t e 10th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 12·3°. The smallest was 4·2°, on the 5th; and the greatest 20·3°, on the 10th.

Rain fell on one day during the week to the depth of five hundredths o fan inch.

The Weather during the week was dull and the sky mostly overcast, till Monday, and has been fine from that day. The air has generally been in a calm state, and mist and fog have been prevalent.

Lewisham, 11th November, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Nov 5, the births of 847 boys and 811 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The excess of boys was 119, and of girls was 111, over the average of the same week in the preceding eight years. The number of deaths in the same week was 1112. In the ten weeks corresponding to this week, in the years 1843 to 1852, the average number was 1001, which, increased in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1101: hence the mortality exceeded the average by 11. The excess of births over deaths was 546. The number of males who died in the week was 584, and of females 528. At ages less than fifteen years there were 522 deaths; at fifteen, and less than sixty, there were 361; and at sixty, and upwards, 176. To zymotic diseases 331 deaths were referred (their average is 242): of these, small-pox caused 6; measles, 24; scarlatina, 52; hooping-cough, 33; diarrhœa, 38; cholera, 102; and typhus, 49. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 46 deaths. To tubercular diseases, 176 (their average is 164). To diseases of the brain, nerves and senses, 112 (their average is 113); to those of the heart, 38; to those of the lungs, and the other organs of respiration, 158 (their average is 175); to those of the stomach, 59. To premature birth, 30; to age, 43; to sudden death, 5; to poison, 4; to burns, 2; to hanging, 4; to drowning, 2; to fractures, 9; and to wounds, 2. The cholera continues to make progress, though its rate of increase is not rapid. The deaths referred to it last week were 102. In the last four weeks the numbers rose as follows:—45, 83, 99, and 102; in the same periods diarrhœa and dysentery were fatal in 55, 48, 43, and 42 cases; showing a constant decrease. Of the 102 deaths by cholera, 11 occurred in the West Districts, 9 in the North, 2 in the Central, 21 in the East, and 59 in the South Districts. London is situated in a basin, through the bottom of which the Thames flows; and it was discovered during the epidemic of 1848-9 that the rate of mortality by that disease was nearly in the inverse proportion of the elevation of the ground on which the dwellings of the inhabitants stood. The same relation between the rates of mortality at different elevations, though the deaths have been comparatively few, has hitherto been observed in the present epidemic. The mortality from cholera in the districts, at an average elevation of less than 20 feet above Trinity high-water mark, has been 31 in 100,000 inhabitants; in the districts of an average elevation of 20 and below 40 feet (20—40 feet) the mortality has been 16 in 100,000; at an elevation of 40—60 feet, the mortality has been 11 in 100,000; at 60—80 feet, it has been only 4; at 80—100 feet, only 3. Marylebone, at an average elevation of 100 feet, is the only exception to the law: the mortality has been there 13 in 100,000. At Hampstead, where the elevation may be put at 350 feet, there has hitherto been no death from cholera. Exceptional circumstances disturb the average in particular districts; but it is a general rule that the danger of dying of cholera, and of all plagues, diminishes within certain limits, in proportion as the dwellings of the population are raised above the level of the sea.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, on Tuesday, at a committee of the Royal Commission. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace at Wes minster at half-past ten o'clock, and inspected the works of art; Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P.R.A., attending the Prince. The committee sat in the New Palace at eleven o'clock, and was attended by Earl Granville, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.; Sir Wm. Cubitt, and Mr. Coulson, Q.C. Mr. Edgar Bowring, the secretary, was in attendance. Prince Albert left at a quarter before two o'clock, on his return to Windsor Castle.

THE MINISTERS.—A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock Tuesday, at the Foreign-Office. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. Viscount Palmerston arrived at four o'clock, and joined his collegues. The Council broke up at six o'clock. A second meeting of the Cabinet was held on Thursday, at two o'clock.

ARCTIC LETTERS.—Letters for the *Enterprize*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Plover*, in Behring Stra t, must be sent to the Admiralty on or before the 30th of December.

STREET-PAVING.—A specimen of the metallic compound paving—which appears to have given so much satisfaction in the United States, on account of its being free from mud, dust, noise, or danger to horses—is now being la'd down in Threadneedle-street, a trial having, we understand, been already made at a coal-merchant's wharf at Greenwich, where it has been exposed to heavy traffic during the last summer, and where the reputation it acquired in America has been fully sustained.

THE CITY COAL DUES.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, the vestry-clerk read a ratepayers' petition, asking that a committee of the vestry might attend the inquiry now proceeding into the condition and management of the corporation of the City of London, more particularly with a view of exposing the injustice of the coal-tax, as Marylebone is estimated to pay £20,000 to the City for coal duties. Mr. C. George hoped the committee would not only attend the inquiry, but give evidence of the various impediments thrown in the way of free labour and Free-trade by the corporation of London.

THE TEMPLE BAR QUESTION.—It having been stated in the report of the committee to which this subject was referred by the Court of Common Council, that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Bride were opposed to the removal of Temple-bar, and had signed a petition to that effect to the Court of Common Council; the subject was brought under the notice of the inhabitants at a vestry meeting held last week; when the Vicar, parochial authorities, and the parishioners disclaimed all knowledge of or participation in such a petition. A strong opinion was expressed against the continuance of Temple-bar in its present state; and it was understood that the subject would be shortly brought before the notice of the inhabitants, in order that they might have the opportunity of publicly expressing their opinions on the subject.

CONFLAGRATION CAUSED BY FIREWORKS.—The 5th of November was commemorated in the usual manner in the metropolis, and with considerable freedom in the suburbs. A serious explosion took place in Queen-street, Tower-hill. A pensioner named Callaghan, who keeps a small shop, had bought £7 10s. worth of fireworks of different descriptions; and Mrs. Callaghan, in order to show one of her customers the manner in which squibs were let off, lighted one of them—the sparks from which fell upon her whole stock. The persons in the shop immediately made their escape, and the premises were in a few minutes in flames. A considerable amount of property was destroyed before the fire could be extinguished.——The next morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. Weir, engraver, 55, Cannon-street, St. George-in-the-East. This fire, like the preceding one, was caused by letting off fireworks. The remains of a rocket fell amongst a large quantity of shavings and wood in the back-yard, and blazed away so terrifically for some time, that it was feared that several of the adjoining houses would be consumed. Mr. Weir was insured.

ACCIDENT AT THE COAL-EXCHANGE.—On Wednesday, a man named Bright, with his daughter, had gone to the top of the Coal-Exchange, Thames-street, for the purpose of seeing the Lord Mayor's procession pass; and while crossing over the glazed roof the glass broke, and himself and the child fell to the bottom. The unfortunate man was killed on the spot, and the child was very much injured.——Another accident befel a stout gentleman, near the Globe Office, Cornhill, who was thrown to the ground by the breaking down of a stand on which he was placed, and had his leg fractured.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The sittings of the Commission for inquiring into the Corporation of the City of London have been continued, and the inquiry is still proceeding. Mr. Acland has again been examined, and has given in his proposed scheme for the City government, which consists of thirty-seven items. Mr. H. M. Fisher (of the firm of Fisher and Lucas, solicitors to Messrs. Combe, Delafield, and Co.), and Mr. John Dillon (of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co.), have also been examined during the week.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ON SAFFRON-HILL.—A plot of freehold ground has been obtained on Saffron-hill, and workmen are now engaged in preparing for the foundation of a new Roman Catholic Church and Schools, intended for the exc usive use of the poor of the district. The church is to be dedicated to the Holy Family. The cost is estimated at £2000.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—Some important additions are in course of being effected at the Custom house at the London Docks, by direction of the Lords of the Treasury, in order to provide for the newly-formed Customs establishment for that mart of commerce, and the great increase which has taken place lately in the business at that vast establishment. When the additions and alterations in course of progress are completed, greater convenience will be afforded for the conduct of the Customs business, and additional facilities provided for the public and parties attending there, in order to obtain the delivery of wines and spirits and other merchan tise from the docks.

THE "ALBERT PARK."—We learn that during one week the committee who are promoting the establishment of a park for the northern part of the metropolis, received upwards of 1300 signatures and testimonials from the physicians and surgeons of London to a memorial to Government, urging its necessity as a sanitary measure.

COURT OF ERROR.—On Thursday this Court decided that the Great Western Railway Company are bound by the act of Parliament to form a line of railway from Bradford to Bathampton, upon being required so to do. This was an appeal to this Court from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, which had decided the same question in the same way.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Tyro Handicap of 5 sovs each.—The Jealous One, 1. Juliet, 2.
Sefton Autumn Handicap—St. Michael, 1. Ugly Buck g., 2.
A Selling Race of 5 sovs each.—Hyacinth, 1. Game Chicken, 2.
Croxteth Welter Cup.—Defiance, 1. Alonzo, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Winter, 1. Tonic, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Coleraine, 1. True Girl, 2.
Steeplechase.—Crabbs, 1. Daphne, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Calot, 1. The Ugly Buck br. g., 2.
Selling Stakes.—Coleraine, 1. Songster, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Autocrat (t. & off.) | 12 to 1 agst Dervish (14 t.) | 22 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman (t.)
Nothing else done.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for Consols was very active, and prices were rapidly on the advance: but the news from the East of hostilities having already commenced between the Russians and Turks, and the supply of stock having increased, the improvement in the quotations has not been maintained. The fall has operated favourably for many parties, whose balances on the Account have thus been considerably lessened. The rate of "backwardation," or charge for the loan of stock, has been reduced to 1-16.

The arrivals of bullion have been confined to about £2400 from Australia, and 700,000 dollars from New York. The shipments of gold to the Continent have exceeded £100,000; but we learn that the stock in the Bank of England is increasing. There has been an active demand for silver for shipment to the East by the next steamer. The value of that metal has advanced 3s. 8d. per ounce for bar, and 1d. per ounce for dollars. Bar silver is now worth 5s. 2d. ⅜; Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 1d. per ounce. These are the highest rates paid for a considerable period.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and nine months ending the 10th of October, show very favourable results. The total declared value of the shipments for the nine months is £66,987,720, against £54,391,438 in 1852, and £53,504,978 in 1851. There has been a steady demand for money. Short-dated paper has been discounted at 4½ per cent per annum. The supply of surplus cash is still very large. On Monday, the Three per Cent Consols were done as high as 95¾, but they closed at 95½ ½, both for Money and Time. The Three Per Cents Reduced, were 94¼ to 94⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter Per Cent, 95⅞ to 96¾; and Long Annuities, 1860, 5 5 16; Bank Stock, 217 to 215; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Bonds, par to 3s. prem. There was less activity in the market both on Tuesday and Wednesday; prices consequently gave way, the Three per Cents having been marked 94⅛. On Thursday, Consols were depressed in the early part of the day, owing to the fuller supply of stock. The Three per Cents were quoted at 93⅝ 94; but closed at 94½ ⅜ for Transfer, and 94⅝ ½ for the next Account, fixed for the 6th of December. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 94⅞ to 95½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 92¾ to 93⅜. Bank Stock, 216 to 217½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to par.

Only a moderate business has been doing in Foreign Bonds. Mexican Three per Cents have been 25⅞ to ¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 73; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½ to 45; Ditto, New Deferred, 22⅛ to 21⅞; Ditto, Passive, 4⅞; Venezuela One per Cent Deferred, 13½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½ to 64⅛.

Notwithstanding the various strikes, the accounts from the provinces in reference to trade in general are tolerably satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Shares have been tolerably firm. Australasia Joint-Stock Bank have been 76½ to ½; British North American, 60½; London Chartered of Australia, 16; Oriental, 48¾ ½. Australian Agricultural have marked 42¾ to 43½; Australian Royal Mail, 3¾; British-American Land, 62; Crystal Palace, New, 2⅝ ¼; East and West India Dock, 131; London Dock, 110½ to 110; North-British Australian Loan, 1½ ¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; Van Dieman's Land, 15⅛; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5½; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 127; Crown, 20½; Globe, 145; Imperial Fire, 375; Guardian, 59½, ex div.; Law Fire, 4½; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 185; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 130; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½ ¾; West Middlesex, 113; Canada Bonds, 111; Ditto, 113½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13½; General Steam Navigat on, 28 to 27; Netherlands Land, 2¾; Royal Mail Steam, 63 to 65; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 39.

For Railway Shares there has been only a moderate demand; nevertheless, prices have been well supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 95; Caledonian, 54½; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅝; East Anglian, 4⅞; Eastern Counties, 12; Eastern Union, B Stock, 32; Great Northern, 82½; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 103; Great Western, 82; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 65; Leeds Northern, 13; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 96½; London and North-Western, 103; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £10 Shares, 1½; London and South-Western, 75; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20½; Midland, 61¾; Norfolk, 50; North British, 28½; North Staffordshire, 11⅞; Scottish Central, 89; Shrewsbury and Chester (Halves), 8½; Shropshire Union, 2¾; South Devon, 16; South-Eastern, 6⅛; South Wales, 34½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64½; York and North Midland 47¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 100½; South Staffordshire, 7¾; Wear Valley, 31½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 1½ pm.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 13⅞; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Ditto, Four per Cent irredeemable, 99; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 141; North British, 108; North Staffordshire, 23¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104; Ditto, 15½; South Eastern, 24½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, 2; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6¾; Luxembourg, 9¾; Ditto (railway), 6½; Namur and Liege (with interest), 8; Northern of France, 34; Paris and Strasbourg, 37½.

The Market for Mining Shares has been rather flat. Agua Fria, 1⅛ ⅝; Australian, 2½; St. John del Rey, 39 to 38¾; Cobre Copper, 44½; Linares, 12½; United Mexican, 3⅝.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Nov. 7).—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with home-grown wheat; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. We had a dull sale for barley, the value of which had a downward tendency. Malt realised former terms. In oats very little was doing, and the quotations gave way 6d. per quarter. Beans sold at full prices. White peas declined 3s. to 5s. per quarter, but grey and maple qualities realised previous rates. The flour trade was dull, and American parcels were 1s. per barrel lower.

Nov. 9.—The general demand was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 61s. to 75s.; ditto, white, 65s. to 82s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 74s.; ditto, white, —s to —s.; rye, 38s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 43s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 60s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 66s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; ditto, old, 45s. to 48s.; grey peas, 42s. to 45s.; maple, 45s. to 48s.; white, 62s. to 64s.; boilers, 63s. to 65s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 57s. to 62s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 62s. per 280lbs. *Foreign:* French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 32s. to 41s. per barrel.

Seeds.—On the whole, a full average business is doing in this market, and prices are well supported. Cakes are selling readily, at the late advance.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 15s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £29 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. Clover seed nominal.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9½d. to 10½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 71s. 9d.; barley, 41s. 3d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 43s. 0d.; beans, 48s. 10d.; peas, 53s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 66s. 11d.; barley, 39s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 39s. 8d.; beans, 45s. 11d.; peas, 48s. 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Owing to the public sales, the amount of business doing in the private contract market is limited; and, in some instances, prices have a downward tendency. Common sound Congou, 11½d. to 1s. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 37,217,397 lbs., against 36,749,048 ditto in 1852.

Sugar.—There is rather more business doing in this market, but we have no improvement to notice in prices. Fine yellow Baradoes, 38s. to 38s. 6d.; good mid. to good, 35s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.; low to mid., 32s. 6d. to 34s 6d.; low to fine white Benares, 36s. to 39s.; good to fine soft yellow, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; grainy white Madras, 40s. 6d. to 42s.; yellow 35s. to 40s.; yellow Havannah has changed hands, at 35s. to 39s.; unclayed Manilla, 30s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady. Brown lumps, 44s.; and low to fine grocery, 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 5th inst., were 5 644.133 cwt., against 5,404 387 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—About 6000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are quite as dear as last week.

Rice.—The demand has fallen off. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Middling to fine white Bengal, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Madras, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.; Arracan, 12s. to 12s. 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have a fair demand for Irish butter, at about stationary prices. Fine Dutch has advanced 4s. per cwt., with an improved inquiry. English is the turn lower. Fine weekly Dorset, 104s. to 106s. per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at 2s. less money. Waterford sizeable, 60s. to 62s. per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are selling at former terms.

Tallow.—About an average business is doing. P.Y.C., on the spot, 55s. 6d. to 55s 9d. per cwt. Town tallow, 56s. 6d. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—The general demand is steady, at last week's currency.

Spirits.—In rum very little is doing, at drooping prices. Proof Leewards, 2s. 7d.; and East India, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d. per gallon. We have a better inquiry for brandy, the value of which has had an upward tendency. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per gallon Geneva and corn spirits as last advised.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s. to £5 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load.

Coals.—Davidson's West Hartley, 20s.; Holywell, 23s.; Hartley, 19s. 9d.; West Tanfield, 19s. 6d.; Clark, 20s.; Hilton, 24s. 6d.; Haswell, 24s. 6d.; Cassop, 24s; Hartlepool, 24s. 5d.; Cowpen, 20s. per ton.

Hops.—The old duty has been declared at £152,677. Fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. In other kinds, very little is doing. New Mid and East Kent pockets, £15 to £20; Weald of Kents, £11 to £13 13s.; Sussex, £10 10s. to £13 per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are still in progress. On the whole, the biddings have been somewhat firmer this week; but no improvement can be noticed in prices.

Potatoes.—The demand is less active, as follows:—Shaws, 120s. to 140s.; regents, 160s. to 180s.; foreign, 140s. to 160s. per cwt.

Smithfield.—On the whole a full average business has been doing, at extreme quotations. Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been tolerably firm this week, and prices have been well supported. Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 4.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieutenant H. F. G. Coleman to be Lieutenant, vice Hill.

3rd Light Dragoons: Lieutenant W. H. Slade to be Lieutenant, vice Penton. 10th: Lieut. F. T. O. Hopson to be Lieutenant, vice Stapylton. 12th: Lieut. T. Penton to be Lieutenant, vice Slade; Lieut. J. D. H. Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Coleman. 14th: Cornet H. T. Clements to be Lieutenant, vice Holliday; Cornet S. R. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Clements.

3rd Foot: Captain R. Neville to be Captain, vice Bridge. 4th: Ensign T. Sheppard to be Adjutant, vice Robertson. 18th: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Grattan, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Coote; Brevet Major C. A. Edwards to be Major, vice Grattan; Lieut. and Adjutant E. W. Sargent to be Captain, vice Edwards. 19th: Lieut. G. V. Macdonald to be Captain, vice Ashworth; Ensign R. Wardlaw to be Lieut., vice Macdonald; W. F. H. Phipps to be Ensign, vice Wardlaw. 22nd: Ensign T. N. Young to be Adjutant, vice Bouverie. 27th: Cadet G. S. White to be Ensign, vice Viscount Forth. 42nd: Ensign Malcolm Drummond, Marquis Drummond de Melfort, Viscount Forth, to be Ensign, vice Ainslie. 45th: Captain H. J. Shaw to be Major, vice Kyle; Lieut. R. B. Johnstone to be Captain, vice Shaw; Ensign J. C. Craigie-Halkett to be Lieut., vice Johnstone; G. C. Close to be Ensign, vice Craigie-Halkett; Quartermaster R. Power to be Quartermaster, vice Fitz Gibbon. 56th: Lieut. G. S. Hanson to be Capt., vice Hare; Ensign W. A. Godley to be Lieut., vice Hanson; Cadet H. F. Curwen to be Ensign, vice Godley; Cadet J. Daunt to be Ensign, vice Thackeray. 60th: Quartermaster L. Fitz Gibbon to be Quartermaster, vice Power. 63rd: Lieut. F. D. Grey to be Capt., vice Sheldon; Ensign F. L. Fitz Gerald to be Lieut., vice Grey; J. W. D. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Fitz Gerald. 64th: Lieut. R. C. McCrea to be Adjutant, vice Bell. 74th: Lieut. F. R. Thackeray to be Adjutant, vice Falconer. 89th: Staff Surg. of the Second Class F. Roberts to be Surg., vice M. McDermot, M.D. 92nd: Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, to be Capt., vice Tatnall. Ensign M. Mecham to be Lieut., vice Viscount Kirkwall; the Hon. A. Annesley to be Ensign, vice Mecham.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Staff-Surgeon R. M'Wharrie, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Roberts; Assistant-Staff-Surgeon T. D. Lightbody, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Blakeney.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.—Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class E. H. Blakeney to be Surgeon, vice Elkington.

BANKRUPTS.

M. MELLOR, Clare, Suffolk, innkeeper. F. BUSBY, Cambridge, common brewer. F. TURFREY, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, brewer. R. WILSON and J. S. WILSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, stone and marble-masons and builders. G. TURNER, North Brixton, and Wandsworth, baker. W. WARRINGTON, sen., Upper Berkeley-street West, Hyde-park-square, stainer in glass and glazier. R. BAILEY, jun., Hastings, tailor and draper.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

BANKRUPTS.

G. F. LA SERRE, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, City, stockbroker. J. TAYLOR, the younger, formerly of George-street, Woolwich, but now of Charlton, Kent, builder. W. COBBETT, late of Rear-gardens, Surrey, plumber and lead-merchant, but now a prisoner for debt in her Majesty's Queen's Bench Prison, in the county of Surrey. J. C. FAUCETT, York, draper and milliner. R. TREDINNICK, Haymarket, Middlesex mining broker, and dealer in shares. J. COLLINS, Beccles, Suffolk, plumber and glazier. J BAXTER, Sherlock-street, Birmingham, builder. E. LEWTY, Stourport, Worcester, iron-merchant. T. TAYLOR, Corn-market, Derby, innkeeper. T. MINNITT, Mansfield, Nottingham seed-merchant. J. KER, Oxford-street, Gloucester, draper. A. BROWN and R. GLASS, Liverpool, ship-chandlers and ship-store-dealers. J. FISH, Helmshore, near Haslingden, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. MILNE, East-Register-street, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant.

BIRTHS.

CAPE TOWN.—On the 27th ult., at 6, Bayswater-hill, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, of a daughter.

CARBERRY.—On the 3rd inst., at Castle Freke, county of Cork, the Lady Carberry, of a daughter.

CARTER.—At Petersfield, the wife of J. Bonham-Carter, Esq., M.P., of a son.

FARQUHAR.—In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, of a son.

GRENFELL.—On the 6th inst., in Belgrave-square, the wife of C. W. Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

HEARN.—On the 6th, at Roxwell Vicarage, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, M.A., of a daughter.

HOWARD.—On the 7th inst., at Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, the Lady Fanny Howard, of a son.

LEIGH.—On Sunday, the 6th inst., at High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Egerton Leigh, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PARRY—HOLDSWORTH.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, the Rev. C. E. Parry, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to Mary Hunt, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. Holdsworth, Vicar of Stokenham, Devon.

SADLER—HANKIN.—On the 5th inst, at Clifton, the Rev. O. Sadler, Rector of Brancaster, Norfolk, to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of the late R. B. Hankin, Esq., of Bedford.

SEAGER—CLODE.—On the 8th inst., at St. John's the Evangelist, by the Rector, the Rev. J. Jennings, Canon of Westminster, J. L. Seager, Esq., of South Lambeth, to Caroline, widow of the late J. Clode, Esq., of Windsor, J.P.

TAYLOR—CATTY.—On the 5th inst., at Stockbury Church, by the Rev. Henry Willoughby Taylor, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Impregnable*, and brother of the bridegroom, James d'Esterre Taylor, Esq., Royal Marines, son of the late Captain Henry Taylor, Royal Navy, and nephew of the late Richard Taylor, Esq., of Rock Abbey, county of Limerick, to Maria Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Catty, Royal Engineers, of Stockbury Park, Kent.

WHITE—POSTE.—At Maidstone, the Rev. J. White, Rector of Grayingham, Lincolnshire, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. B. Poste, of Bydews-place, near Maidstone.

WILSON—BRAINE.—On Wednesday, June 15, 1853, in the Church of the Ascension, New York, by the Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, John B. Wilson, to Miss Helen Braine, second daughter of James H. Braine, Esq.

DEATHS.

ESCOTT.—On the 4th inst., at his seat, Hartrow Manor, Somersetshire, Bickham Escott, Esq., late M.P. for Winchester.

GREENHALGH.—On the 8th inst., to the inexpressible grief of his family, James, the beloved son of Richard Greenhalgh, Esq., of Carr Bank, Mansfield. His end was peace.

LAMBERT.—On the 7th inst., at Chilbolton Rectory, Hants, aged 21, Anthony Lambert, eldest surviving son of the Rev. A. L. Lambert.

MONTAGU.—On the 4th inst., in London, aged 57, John Montagu, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

PHILLIPS—On the 3rd inst, at Ninfield, Sussex, the Rev. John Phillips, Vicar of that parish, in his 64th year.

POWER.—On the 8th inst., at Kilforne, Tipperary, the Dowager Lady Power, aged 77.

TOWNSHEND.—On the 5th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lord Charles Vere Townshend, aged 68. He was brother and heir-presumptive to the present Marquis Townshend; and, dying without issue, Captain Townshend, son of the late Lord John Townshend, becomes the next heir to the title.